INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1970 — Established 1887

ATHER—PARIS: Rain. Temp. morrow variable, showers. Yes- 43-32 (6-0). - LONDON: Dry, 50-39 (10-4). Tomorrow little ay's temp. 48-34 (9-1). CHAN- ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. W YORK: Sunny. Temp. 45-36 's temp. 43-35 (9-3). IAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S.	Libya	90 Mils.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	1/9	Morocco	1.25 Ch.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.55 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2.6
Germany	0.90 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	65.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	8.00 D.

Associated Press.

VI addressing the FAO in Rome yesterday.

By Artificial Means

e Reiterates Stand inst Birth Control

By Paul Hofmann

16 (NYT).—Pope lly reaffirmed today on of artificial con-

discussed birth con- ess at the headquar- the UN Food and ganization in a ses- e 121-country agen- ersary.

urged international contribute to the contraceptive tech- by the Roman

also warned against ed as the threat of strophe," by rapidly llution of the en-

s Arms Race

the armaments race xaggerated national- nd power hunger as

declared that the olic Church encour- e and technical pro- fields, "but always ect for the inviolable human person whose antors are the public

f went on: "Being d to a birth control which according to the just expression of our venerable predecessor, Pope John XXIII, would be in accordance with 'methods and means which are unworthy of man,' the church calls all those responsible to work with fearlessness and generosity for the development of the whole man and every man; this, among other effects, will undoubtedly favor a rational control of birth by couples who are capable of freely assuming their destiny."

Great '68 Controversy

Pope Paul's encyclical "Humanae Vitae" (Of Human Life), published on July 29, 1968, forbade the use of contraceptive pills and other chemical or mechanical birth control devices, and caused great controversy throughout the church and outside of it.

Later in today's session of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the agency's director general, Addeke H. Boerma of the Netherlands, seemed to contradict the Pope's advice that mankind should develop the world's resources rather than limit its own growth.

Mr. Boerma warned in a speech that the world was threatened "with being overwhelmed by the sheer weight of numbers of its inhabitants."

Heath Firm Over Arms To S. Africa

Calls Apartheid Not Main Factor

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Nov. 16 (WP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath declared tonight, in stronger terms than he has used before, that his government would not be deterred from selling arms to South Africa by the objections of other Commonwealth countries.

"Having identified where true British interests lie, we shall decide accordingly," he said in the traditional speech of the prime minister to the annual banquet of the lord mayor of London.

He did not state, in so many words, that the decision to resume arms shipments to the white-supremacy regime had been finally settled. But the tone of his remarks left little doubt that he would proceed on his Conservative government's announced determination to go ahead, regardless of intense opposition at home and among the nonwhite nations of the world.

Taking note of the opposition argument that the sales would be a psychological reinforcement to South Africa, he said:

"It is not our purpose to encourage the South African government in its apartheid policies, or to confer on South Africa a degree of international respectability which she would not otherwise enjoy... but abhorrence of apartheid is a moral attitude, not a policy, and it is certainly not a categorical imperative against any contact with the South Africans...

"If the Commonwealth is to maintain its value and meaning to us all, it must be an institution in which, without bringing into question the whole structure of the Commonwealth, genuine differences of approach and of interest can be clearly recognized, rationally discussed, and where necessary accepted."

That observation was clearly in reference to threats from some black Commonwealth nations to break up the institution if Britain goes ahead on the sale of arms. Mr. Heath sees Britain's own interest in selling arms to reinforce strength against the growing Soviet naval might in the Indian Ocean.

Elsewhere in his speech, Mr. Heath reiterated his government's resolve not to institute a statutory incomes policy, which he has long insisted would be a breach of the freedom of economic action that he has set as a cornerstone of Tory policy.

He also repeated his intent to join the Common Market "if we can agree on satisfactory terms of entry."

Trade Surplus Reported

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP).—British exports rose in October and imports declined to give the nation a trade surplus of £27 million ($64.8 million), the Board of Trade announced today.

But the board said the figures were still being affected by the disruption caused by last July's nationwide dock strike.

The October surplus compared with a revised surplus in September of £8 million ($19.2 million).

Exports and re-exports rose £25 million ($60 millions) from the revised September peak of £724 million ($1.8 billion).

Imports dropped £7 million ($16.8 million) from the revised September level of £795 million ($1.9 billion), the board said.

This gave a "crude deficit" of £39 million ($93.6 million), but when freight and insurance charges are taken into consideration, a surplus on "visible trade" of £27 million resulted.

At the same time, the board said, "invisible earnings" from such items as banking, insurance, shipping and tourism continued to run at a monthly surplus of about £40 million ($96 million).

United Press International.

DEVASTATION—Some of the buildings in Kachha, Pakistan, ravaged by the cyclone.

Pakistan Forces Go on War Basis To Help 2.2 Million Flood Victims

DACCA, East Pakistan, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Pakistan's armed forces went onto a wartime footing today to aid an estimated 2.2 million victims of the cyclone and tidal wave that devastated coastal areas of East Pakistan last Thursday.

Radio Pakistan put the official death toll at 41,000, but unofficial estimates said 300,000 may have died in the disaster, which makes it the worst of the century. Devastation was so complete it may take months before the full story unfolds, relief officials said.

[The relief commissioner of East Pakistan told a news conference tonight that the death toll has now risen to 55,000, the Associated Press reported. Radio Pakistan said not one person is left alive on 13 islands near Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal.]

As army, navy and air force units moved in with medical and other vital supplies, President Yahya Khan flew over the region. He is personally directing the relief operations and said no effort would be spared to help the suffering.

Pakistan International Airlines said it will carry free of charge all relief materials donated from abroad.

The combined cyclone and tidal wave swept an area of 2,800 square miles and almost wiped out 13 offshore islands.

For most persons in the regions there is no food, no fuel and no drinking water. Thousands of human corpses and bodies of animals bob on the surface of the flood waters. A million people were reported homeless and half a million cattle killed.

One man, Yunus Mullah, said he survived by clinging to a floating corpse; he said he "saw human bodies floating in the bay like water hyacinths."

Radio Pakistan said 20,000 bodies have been counted in the Barisal District and another 10,000 in Patuakhali District, south of Dacca.

Villages Washed Away

"A number of villages on the offshore islands have been simply washed away," the radio said. Waves reportedly covered whole islands to a depth of 20 to 30 feet.

Newspaper Estimate

The government-owned Dacca Morning News estimated that in Noakhali District, 150 miles southeast of Dacca, 100,000 were dead. A local magistrate on the island of Hatiya, 85 miles south of Dacca, estimated that half the island's 180,000 population had been killed.

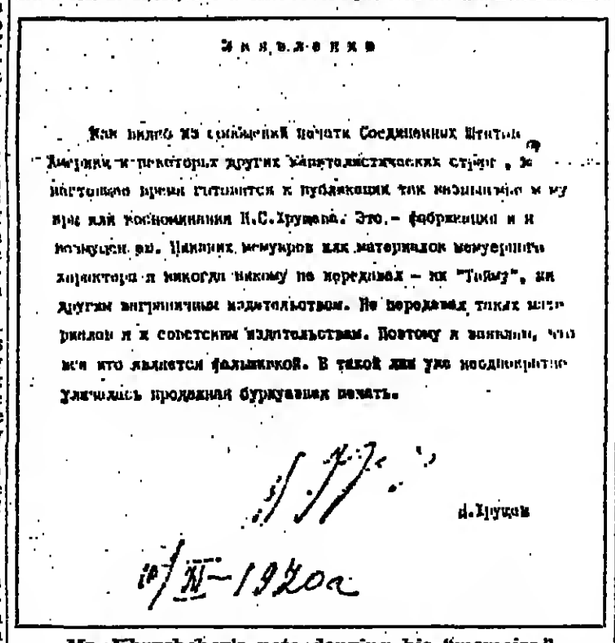
A pilot who flew over another low-lying island, Bhola, 70 miles south of Dacca, guessed that perhaps 50,000 had died. The island has a population of 700,000.

In the Patuakhali National Assembly, candidate Ali Ashraf, who survived the cyclone, estimated that another 50,000 had been killed.

Mr. Ashraf, the first witness from devastated Patuakhali District to talk to newsmen, detailed 15 hours of terror.

He said the cyclone and a 30-foot-high tidal bore pounded the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Мистиславу Ростроповичу

Как было мне сообщено органами Советских Известий и некоторых других капиталистических стран, в настоящее время готовится к публикации так называемые мемуары или воспоминания Н.С.Хрущева. Это – фабрикация и я возмущен. Никаких мемуаров или материалов мемуарного характера я никогда никому не передавал – ни "Тайму", ни другим иностранным издательствам. Не передавал таких материалов и в советским издательствам. Поэтому я заявляю, что все это является фальшивкой. В такой же мере несостоятельна ссылка продажных буржуазных печать.

Н.Хрущев

10/XI-1970г.

Mr. Khrushchev's note denying his "memoirs."

Khrushchev Denies Any Link To Publishing of 'Memoirs'

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (WP).—Nikita S. Khrushchev denied today that he had anything to do with the announced publication in the West of reminiscences attributed to him, Tass reported.

Time, Inc., announced Nov. 6 that Life magazine and Little, Brown would publish Mr. Khrushchev's reminiscences, made up of material "emanating from various sources." Other publishing sources in the West said that the book was made up of tape recordings of his comments and interviews, many of them old.

Tass said Mr. Khrushchev wrote this statement "to the press":

"Reports of the press in the United States and some other capitalist countries say that the so-called memoirs or reminiscences of N.S. Khrushchev are now being prepared for publication. This is a fabrication and I am indignant at it. I never passed on memoirs or materials of this nature either to Time or other foreign publishing houses. I did not turn over such materials to Soviet publishing houses either. Therefore I declare that this is a fabrication. Such lies in the venal bourgeois press have been exposed many times."

Tass published the statement with the signature, "N. Khrush-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Assad Solidifies Syria Rule, Eyes Arab Federation

BEIRUT, Nov. 16 (AP).—Syria's strongman, Air Force Lt. Gen. Hafez Assad, tonight formally announced the ouster of President Noureddin Atassi's Marxist government and pledged to make Syria a fourth partner in the projected federation of Egypt, Libya and Sudan, Damascus radio reported in a broadcast monitored here in Lebanon.

Gen. Assad, the 40-year-old defense minister who seized all effective power through house arrests of his foes on Friday, said that the Marxist leadership of the ruling Arab Socialist or Ba'ath (awakening) party had been removed from power "once and for all."

In a statement over the state-controlled Damascus radio, Gen. Assad announced the formation of a provisional party command to replace that of Mr. Attasi and Gen. Assad's chief rival, Maj. Gen. Jadid, Marxist assistant secretary-general of the Ba'ath.

It was Gen. Assad's first public announcement since he staged his lightning but bloodless coup d'état three days ago by placing Mr. Atassi, Gen. Jadid and others under arrest.

Gen. Assad mentioned nothing about the fate of Mr. Atassi or Gen. Jadid, although a spokesman reported earlier in Beirut that they had been released.

Unconfirmed reports said Gen. Assad would deport them to a Communist country or Algeria.

Gen. Assad did not personally read the statement over the radio. It was broadcast by an announcer who said the general's statement was signed by the Ba'ath party's new provisional command.

The identities and number of the members of the new command were not revealed.

A party congress will be held in the near future to elect a new permanent command, Gen. Assad said.

Gen. Assad accused Gen. Jadid's leadership group of "exercising tyrannical dictatorship and mental terror" within the Ba'ath party.

He pledged his new Ba'athist regime to form a coalition with other leftist political groups in Syria.

There were reports that Gen. Assad would seek a coalition with pro-Egypt political parties which have lately been active again in Syria though they still are theoretically outlawed.

Gen. Assad said the new regime would spare no effort to get Syria as a fourth partner in the projected federation of Egypt, Libya and Sudan, which he said "rekindled the hopes of the Arab masses in an early Arab unity."

[UPI reported that tonight's radio statement said the 16 ousted leaders "put out the flame of struggle, leaving the party in a whirpool of stagnation, frustration and paralysis.

[They isolated themselves from the toiling masses, used authority for personal gain, established a bureaucracy in the government, failed to develop the administration, isolated themselves from the Arab world and fettered progressive forces.

["To crown their achievements, this leadership engineered an artificial crisis to cover up for its exit from the battle of confrontation against Zionism, imperialism and reaction," the radio said, according to UPI.]

Keystone.

Golda Meir

Israel Hints Softening on Peace Talks

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Israel appeared to move a stage nearer resumption of the Middle East peace talks today when Premier Golda Meir, in a major policy speech, made no formal reference to the need for a pull-back of Egyptian missiles.

In her speech to the Knesset (parliament), she called for the creation of conditions which would enable a resumption of the talks, said such conditions had not yet been created and refrained from specifying what such conditions might be.

● Hussein rejects unilateral peace talks with Israel. Story page 2.

But observers here saw her statement as a further indication of a possible Israeli policy reappraisal, modifying the previous refusal to resume talks under United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring until the missiles, which it claims Egypt and the Soviet Union deployed in the Suez Canal standstill zone in violation of the cease-fire, are removed.

Political observers here did not expect any immediate Israeli decision to resume the talks and noted the premier's stress on the fact that conditions had not yet been created which would justify the government's changing its decision to suspend participation.

Mrs. Meir said Israel was in constant contact with the U.S. government on the subject.

The observers believed, however, that such conditions might be agreed upon before Mr. Jarring is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Moscow's Frequency

of America Resumes ing War With Russia

By Marilyn Berger

ON, Nov. 16 (WP).—America (VOA) has e time broadcasting cow's assigned long- ncy in a renewed with the Soviet

the long-wave fre- kilohertz, interferes Moscow's signals to e, but United States gency officials said designed to make up ming of other fre-

s said the programs d English can ap- lown on the number would normally re- scow outside the So- but more important, said, they make it erican broadcasts to udiences in Eastern larly Soviet troops d.

ves appeared to be mption of American n 173 from a one- smitter in Bavaria.

73 was allocated to by the 1948 Copen- ion. USIA officials d States started us- ncy Aug. 21, 1969, e day after the So- umed jamming ac- the Voice of Amer- sly with its move akia.

to resume use of 173 an five-year hiatus der Frank Shake- f the USIA, VOA's On Saturday Prav- Shakespeare, who tation for his hard- he Soviet Union, of Soviet propaganda. however, said the 173 was an institu- not attributable to e's personal views.

A official said the as clearly told the at it will stop using 173 when the Russians stop jamming. About a month ago, the USIA official said, there was an exchange of letters in which the United States proposed talks and offered specifically to get off 173 if the Russians ceased jamming.

The official said the Russians sent back a brusque note in which they declared jamming to be an internal Soviet matter, but that they would expect the United States to stop using 173.

Informed sources said VOA uses 173 for prime time broadcasts a total of six hours a day, two in Russian and four in English. The powerful one-megawatt transmitter with an omnidirectional antenna, these sources said, could reach from the Urals to Ireland and as far south as North Africa, if it were not in competition with Radio Moscow's 500-kilowatt transmitter.

Rostropovich's 'Open' Letter in Defense of Solzhenitsyn

ON THURSDAY, dissident sources in Moscow disclosed to Western newsmen the contents of an open letter said to have been written by Mstislav Rostropovich, the world-renowned cellist, in defense of the author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, whose selection for the 1970 Nobel Prize for literature has been officially denounced in the Soviet Union. The letter was addressed to the Soviet press, but has not been published. The text of the letter has just been made available to The New York Times.

Open Letter

To the Chief Editors of the newspapers Pravda, Izvestia, Literaturnaya Gazeta, and Sovietskaya Kultura.

Esteemed Comrade Editors:

It is no longer a secret that A. I. Solzhenitsyn lives a great part of the time in my house near Moscow. I have seen how he was expelled from the Writers' Union—at the very time when he was working strenuously on a novel about the year 1914. Now the Nobel Prize has been awarded to him. The newspaper campaign in this connection compels me to undertake this letter to you.

Mstislav Rostropovich

In my memory this is already the third time that a Soviet writer has been given the Nobel Prize. In two cases out of three we have considered the awarding of the prize a "dirty political game," but in one (Sholokhov) as a "just recognition" of the outstanding world significance of our literature.

If in his time Sholokhov had declined to accept the prize from hands which had given it to Pasternak "for cold war considerations" I would have understood that we no longer trusted the objectivity and the honesty of the Swedish academicians. But now it happens that we selectively sometimes accept the Nobel Prize with gratitude and sometimes curse it.

And what if next time the prize is awarded to Comrade Kochetov [Vsevolod Kochetov, Soviet author and hard line editor]? Of course it will have to be accepted!

Why, a day after the award of the prize to Solzhenitsyn, in our papers appeared a strange report of correspondent "X" with representatives of the secretariat of the Writers' Union to the effect that the entire public of the country (that is evidently all scholars and all musicians, etc.) actively supported his expulsion from the Writers' Union?

Other Publications

Why does Literaturnaya Gazeta select from numerous Western newspapers only the opinion of American and Swedish newspapers, avoiding the incomparably more popular and important Communist newspapers like L'Humanité, Les Lettres Françaises and L'Unita, to say nothing of the numerous non-Communist ones?

If we trust a certain critic Bonosky [Philip Bonosky, an American Communist journalist], then how should we consider the opinion of such im-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Direct-Action Operations

Green Berets to Be Cut Back; Focus of Missions Is Shifting

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The Army's Special Forces, the often courageous and sometimes controversial specialists in guerrilla warfare and military intelligence operations, are facing a major cutback in their strength and a basic shift in their orientation.

About 9,000 men now wear the Green Beret, the distinctive headgear that has come to symbolize the Special Forces. Within the next two to three years this number will be cut, Pentagon sources disclose, to about 6,000 men.

But more important than the loss of manpower, in the view of senior Special Forces officers, is their shifting perception of the role the Special Forces will play in the future.

Created in 1952

While Special Forces will still develop small teams of experts capable of dropping into hostile territory and forming large indigenous forces of guerrillas or guerrilla-fighters—their prime assignment since the Special Forces were created in 1952—senior officers say the emphasis is now shifting to two other missions which heretofore have been regarded as secondary.

One will be to develop a variety of small training teams designed to move into a country in the underdeveloped portion of the world for periods of six months or less to instruct that nation's military in such things as advanced techniques for combating insurgency or banditry, or methods of winning popularity for the central government in the backwoods by building roads and dispensaries, digging wells and setting up schools.

One such specialized 50-man training team went to Bolivia in 1967 to train a group of recruits into a Ranger battalion whose mission was to find and "neutralize" a band of insurgents led by Ernesto (Che) Guevara. The training took 90 days. On the battalion's first operational mission, two weeks later, Guevara was captured and subsequently killed.

Another team is now instructing the Iranian armed forces in how to gather and use military intelligence.

Still another team is in Thailand training Laotians to use armored scout cars against North Vietnamese troops operating on the Plaine des Jarres in Laos.

The second mission receiving greater emphasis, Special Forces planners say, is one of special direct-action operations.

Small strategic reconnaissance teams of six to 12 men are slipped into enemy-controlled territory where they tap phone lines and watch troop movements to provide target information and other invaluable military intelligence to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Denying Secret Talks

Hussein Rejects Unilateral Peace Negotiation With Israel

AMMAN, Nov. 16 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jorhan said today any negotiations with Israel must involve the Arab side as a whole and must be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

He also said Jordan insisted on restoration of full rights to the dispossessed Palestinians before any peace could be agreed on.

Hussein's remarks were issued in reply to statements by Israeli leaders that Israel was ready for peace talks with Jordan alone conducted by UN envoy Gunnar Jerring.

The statement, distributed by the Jordanian news egency, followed a firm government denial that Hussein had met with Israeli leaders to discuss seperate peace.

'Zionist Press Campaign'

Amman radio quoted a government spokesman as saying: "The statement contains no truth whatsoever and is part of a Zionist press campaign aimed at casting doubts and causing dissension in our ranks."

Outlining the Jordanian position on peaceful talks, King Hussein said his kingdom "believes that any negotiations to imolement the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, to secure the Arab interest end the interest of the Palestinians must take place under the auspices of the United Nations.

"Only two sides, the Arab side as a whole and the other (Israeli) side, have the right to take part in these negotiations through the United Nations."

Hussein said Jordan would accept no alternative to this formula.

"I have already declared several times that Israel must choose between keeping the (Arab territory) and achieving peace. It is not possible that it should achieve both goals at the same time."

'From All Territories'

The king said, "The Security Council resolution made this specific when it stated that it was forbidden to secure territory by force. This means Israel will have to agree to full withdrawal from all Arab territories.

"The other factor without which peace cannot be achieved is the restoration of full rights to the Palestinian Arab people in their territory and homeland in accordance with what the United Nations several times decided. The Jordanian Hashemite kingdom insists on this."

Hussein said concentrating fictitious stories and distorted facts against Jordan only increased its strength. "Jordan is the heart of the Arab homeland lying on the longest line of confrontation and the homeland of the owners (Palestinians) of the cause, the vanguard of steadfastness..."

Meetings Reported

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Time magazine reported in its latest issue that Jordan's King Hussein and Israel's Deputy Prefier Yigal Allon have held a series of secret border meetings to explore the possibility of unilateral peace negotiations.

Hussein has also met te least once with the Israeli Premier Golda Meir, the magazine said.

[In Tel Aviv, a spokesman for Mr. Allon said today that the deputy premier had instructed him to deny any report of secret meetings between him and King Hussein.]

The talks were not being revealed Time said, because when they came to light last week in the Israeli Knesset (parliament) the information was erased from the parliamentary records and censors refused to let newsmen report it.

The magazine said thet, so far, Hussein and Mr. Allon have agreed to cooperate in neutralizing the Palestinian guerrillas and in expanding Jordanian-Israeli economic relations.

In addition, Hussein told Mr. Allon that he "was prepared to grant Palestinian autonomy of a sort... but under his rule, and not as the nucleus of an independent Palestinian state," Time said.

As for unilateral peace talks, Time said Hussein as yet has not agreed, but the magazine added that one result of the most recent border meeting "is that broeder negotiations with representatives of other Arab states can be expected to follow."

Egypt Starts Formation of New Cabinet

CAIRO, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Egyptian Premier-designate Mahmoud Fawzi began work today on formation of a new cabinet of his own choice.

Mr. Fawzi submitted the resignation of his 26-day-old government to Presideot Anwar Sadat last night. Tha president immediately asked him to form a new one. Officials said it would be announced before Thursday.

Mr. Fawzi today received four eenior officers below cabinet rank. Political sources said they appeared as likely candidates for the new government.

They were Mohammed Hafez Ismail, director of intelligence and foreign under secretary; Badr Ghazi, under secretary in the Economics Ministry; Hilmy el-Saeed, counsellor at the office of the president and a planning expert, and Mohammed el-Khawaga, under secretary at the Treasury Ministry.

Delay Over Nasser

Mr. Fawzi became premier Oct. 20, but out of respect for the memory of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who died on Sept. 28, he did not change the ministerial lineup which Mr. Nasser headed.

Now that the 40-day mourning period has ended and the post-Nasser transition process is completed, the sources said Mr. Fawzi, by agreement with Mr. Sadat, wanted to choose his own cabinet.

After talks with potential ministerial newcomers today, Mr. Fawzi received four key members of the outgoing cabinet—Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, Interior Minister Sharaawi Gomaa, Industry Minister Aziz Sidky and Supply Minister Abdullah Merzaban.

The sources said they expected the four to be retained in the new cabinet and that Mr. Gomaa and Mr. Sidky were likely to be promoted to deputy premier rank while continuing to hold their present portfolios.

Police Pigs Not for Kids

TOLEDO, Nov. 16 (AP).—A children's book illustrated with animals dressed as people has been removed from Toledo public schools because a policeman protested a drawing that shows pigs dressed as policemen.

In the book, "Sylvester and the Magic Pebble," all the characters are animals. The protest was made by Patrolman James Caygill, president of the Toledo Police Patrolmen's Association.

School officials banned the book pending a review by school and public library representatives.

Guerrillas, Jordan Army Clash Twice

Each Blames Other In Major Incidents

AMMAN, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas went on alert in north Jordan today after their heaviest clash with government security forces since the September civil war.

A spokesman for el-Fatah claimed that 35 persons were killed or wounded in two separate battles.

The government put the figures at 14 dead and 51 wounded.

Although there have been sporadic clashes—some longer—in many parts of Jordan since the war officially ended, no casualty claims have been higher.

Guerrilla sources said their men were on alert in the area from Jerash, 23 miles north of Amman, to Irbid, 23 miles farther north.

Arab truce officials made contacts with both sides to arrange a meeting to defuse the situation.

Each side blamed the other for etarting the fighting.

'Attacking Citizens'

The Fatah spokesman said the clash erupted in Jerash when King Hussein's security forces swept through the town "attacking citizens, beating them and arresting them."

He said special eecurity forces followed this by a house-to-house search in which they attacked people indiscriminately. In all, 35 citizens were killed or injured, he said.

The second incident flared close to Jerash when an army patrol armed with heavy and medium machine guns moved, firing, toward a refugee camp for Palestinians, he said.

The Jordanian government's Amman radio said the clash was started by guerrillas who opened fire from rooftops on policemen allotting emplacements for market traders. Two policemen were killed instantly, it said.

Security men fired back and the shooting continued until truce officials managed to get it stopped.

New Firing

The radio said only 15 minutes later, however, there was new firing and this continued for more than one hour.

Tonight a hand-grenade was hurled into the police station in the town and machine gun bursts fired through the windows. Soon afterwards, machine gun fire was opened on official buildings. The shooting lasted 45 minutes.

In the later clashes, three security men and four civilians were killed and two policemen and 23 civilians wounded, the radio said.

The Jerash incident came at 9:10 a.m. on the Jerash-Irbid road when guerrillas fired on an army patrol, the government said. Firing went on until 2 p.m.

Three soldiers and two civilians were killed and four military and 22 civilians wounded.

Israel Hints Softer Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

due to report back to the United Nations in January.

Israel's policy reappraisal is said to be based on the argument that it will be impossible to achieve any substantial roll-beck of the Soviet-Egyptian missile network and also on the belief that the present cease-fire may not be prolonged beyond February if negotiations do not start.

Observers here thought that firm U.S. undertakings for future economic and military aid and Washington's assurances against possible Soviet attempts to become even further involved in the Middle East would figure high among the appropriate conditions for renewed Israeli participation in the Jarring talks.

Mrs. Meir said conditions must be found which would rectify "the evil that has been done to us" along the Suez Canal.

"More than anybody else in the world, it is we who are interested in the peace talks and in their progress and we hope that such talks may develop into direct contacts with the Arab states and that those talks might bring about the signing of peace treaties," she said.

Criticizes France

Mrs. Meir criticized France and Britain for their recent political etands on the Middle East, but warmly praised tha United States.

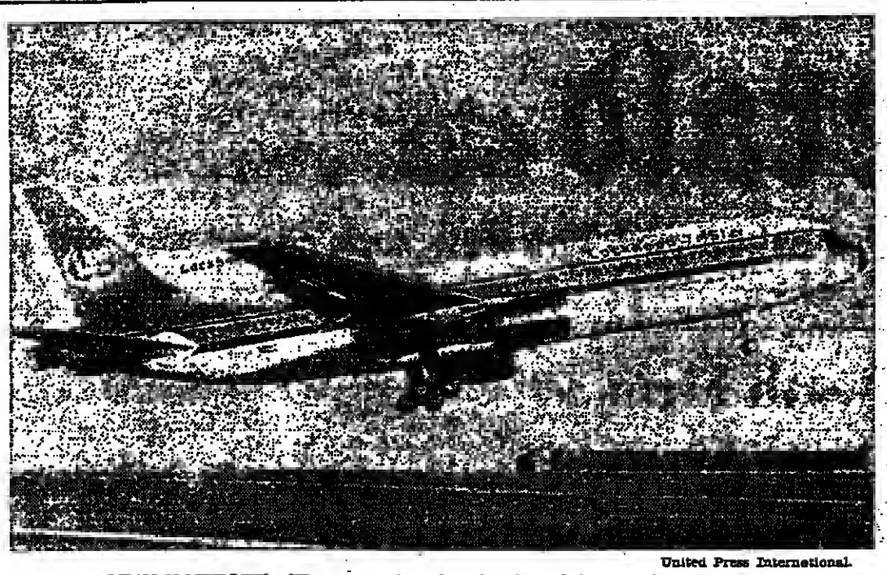
"President Nixon in his speech to the General Assembly defined the situation very well when he demanded the creation of conditions of confidence in order to enable the renewal of the peace efforts," she said.

In reviewing the situation in the area following Nasser's death, the premier appealed to Egypt's new leadership to open up an era of peace and development.

Mrs. Meir also denounced persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union and called on the Soviet authorities to desist from further persecutions.

She expressed anxiety and fear for the fate of 33 Jews arrested for allegedly attempting to hijack a plane.

She called on the Soviet authorities to desist from "this false trial" and urged them to let those Jews who wished leave the Soviet Union, to be reunited with their families and nation in Israel.



United Press International.

THREE-POINT TAKEOFF—The newest entry in the jet era, the Lockheed L-1011 TriStar, powered by three Rolls-Royce RB-211 engines, lifts off the runway at the new Palmdale, Calif., facility yesterday, for its maiden flight. The TriStar is scheduled to be delivered to airlines for commercial service starting late next year.

Rostropovich's Letter Defending Solzhenitsyn

(Continued from Page 1)

portant writers as Böll, Aragon and François Mauriac?

I remember and would like to remind you of our newspapers in 1948, how much nonsense was written about those giants of our music, S.S. Prokofiev and D.D. Shostakovich, who are now honored.

For example:

"Comrades D. Shostakovich, S. Prokofiev, V. Shebalin, N. Myaskovsky and others—your atonal disharmonic music is originally alien to the people—formalistic trickery arises when there is an obvious lack of talent, but very much pretension to innovation . . . we absolutely do not accept the music of Shostakovich, Myaskovsky, Prokofiev. There is no harmony in it, no order, no wide melodiousness, no melody."

Now, when one looks at the newspapers of those years, one becomes unbearably ashamed of many things, for the fact is that for three decades the opera "Katerina Izmailova" [of Shostakovich] was not performed, that S. Prokofiev during his life did not hear the last version of his opera 'War and Peace," and his symphonic concerto for cello and orchestra, that there were official lists of forbidden works of Shostakovich, Prokofiev, Myaskovsky and Khachaturian.

Has time really not taught us to approach cautiously the crushing of talented people? And not to speak in the name of all the people? Not to oblige people to express as their opinions what they simply heve not read or heard? I recall with pride that I did not go to the meeting of cultural figures in the Central House of Cultural Workers where B. Pasternak was abused and where I was expected to deliver a speech which I had been "commissioned" to deliver, criticizing "Doctor Zhivago," which at that time I had not read.

In 1948 there were lists of forbidden works. Now oral prohibitions are preferred, referring to the fact that "opinions exist" that the work is not recommended. It is impossible to establish where this opinion exists and whose it is. Why for instance was Galina Vishevskaya [Rostropovich's wife] forbidden to perform in her concert in Moscow the brilliant vocal cycle of Boris Tchaikovsky with the words of I. Brodsky [a dissident Leningrad poet]? Why was the performance of the Shostakovich cycle to the words of Sasha Chyorny obstructed several times (although the text had already been published)? Why did difficulties accompany the performance of Shostakovich's 13th and 14th Symphonies?

An 'Opinion'

Again, apparently, "there was an opinion." Who first had the "opinion" that it was necessary to expel Solzhenitsyn from the writers' union? I did not manage to clarify this question although I was very interested in it. Did five Ryazan writer-musketeers really dare to do it themselves without a serious "opinion"?

Apparently the "opinion" prevented also my fellow citizens from getting to know Tarkovsky's film "Andrey Rublyov," which we sold abroad and which I had the pleasure of seeing among enraptured Parisians. Obviously it was "opinion" which also prevented publication of Solzhenitsyn's "Cancer Ward," which was already set in type for Novy Mir [the leading Soviet literary journal]. So if this had been published here it would have been openly and widely discussed to the benefit of the author as well as the readers.

I do not speak about political or economic questions in our country. There are people who know these better than I. But explain to me, please, why in our literature and art so often people absolutely incompetent in this field have the final word? Why are they given the right to discredit our art in the eyes of our people?

I recall the past not in order to grumble but in order that in the future, let's say in 20 years, we won't have to bury today's newspapers in shame.

Every man must have the right fearlessly to think independently and express his opinion about what he knows, what he has personally thought about, experienced, and not merely to express with slightly different variations the opinion which has been inculcated in him.

We will definitely arrive at reconstruction without prompting and without being corrected.

I know that after my letter there will undoubtedly be an "opinion" about me, but I am not afraid of it. I openly say what I think. Talent, of which we are proud, must not be submitted to the assaults of the past. I know many of the works of Solzhenitsyn. I like them. I consider he seeks the right through his suffering to write the truth as he saw it and I see no reason to hide my attitude toward him at a time when a campaign is being launched against him.

Moscow, 31 October, 1970.

Khrushchev Denies Any Link To Publishing of 'Memoirs'

(Continued from Page 1)

chev." It also distributed a facsimile of the statement in what it said was Mr. Khrushchev's handwriting.

So far as journalists here could determine, it was the first time Mr. Khrushchev's nama has appeared in a Tass report sinca his ouster in October, 1964. His name is rarely mentioned in Soviet history books.

The Tass report confirmed a denial by Mrs. Khrushchev that her husband had written the memoirs. The denial was made in a telephona conversation to an acquaintance Nov. 7 and reported in the Western press. She said, "It is untrue. It is impossible. It is a mistake. It is a joke. Some one is playing a joke on you."

The Tass report also confirmed the belief of observers here that a lifelong Communist leader like Mr. Khrushchev would never publish memoirs without the permission of the Soviet authorities—a permission most unlikely to be forthcoming in this case.

Observers noted, however, that the Tass report contained no denial that the words in the memoirs are Mr. Khrushchev's—only a denial that he had sent them to a publisher.

This left open the claim that the contents of the books are Mr. Khrushchev's, tape-recorded with or without his knowledge. The tapes were brought to the United States "in different ways and at different times," in the words of Pierre Lazareff, the French publisher of the reminiscences.

Mr. Khrushchev's statement suggested that even if he knew his remarks had been taped, he did not know that the tapes had been taken abroad.

There were no answers in Moscow today to the question of who made the recordings and who took them abroad. There has been speculation that Soviet "conservatives" might have done it to embarrass both Mr. Khrushchev and the present Kremlin leaders, who were intimately associated with his rule but no longer admit it publicly.

'Memoirs' Defended

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Times of London says the Khrushchev memoirs to be published in the West are authentic despite the former Soviet premier's denial that he had issued them for publication.

The Times said today it will publish exclusively in Britain starting Nov. 23 Mr. Khrushchev's reminiscences that, in the Times's words, call Stalin "a coward who was not quite right in the head."

In tomorrow's editions, the Times says Mr. Khrushchev's description of the manuscript to be published in the West as a fabrication "is correct as far as it goes."

"The excerpts to be published in the Times are not memoirs but material for memoirs," the newspaper says. "They fill hundreds of typewritten pages and were apparently dictated."

Green Beret Cut Planned

(Continued from Page 1)

friendly forces. Such missions are currently being carried out in southern Laos from bases in South Vietnam.

The plan is to expand this capability for potential use anywhere in the world. Informants say that such teams, with special language skills, were put on alert for possible deployment to the Middle East during the recent Jordanian crisis.

Another direct-action mission, already assigned, would dispatch teams of ordnance experts by submarine or helicopter into an enemy area to emplace and detonate a small atomic demolition charge next to a high-priority target where bombers or missiles might not be accurate enough.

Any such mission would be directly controlled by the President, sources said.

Special Forces leaders say that the attitude of the United States toward its military role has changed dramatically since President John F. Kennedy warned in 1961 thet the United States would "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Flanagan Jr., commander of the Special Forces, said in a recent interview at his Fort Bragg, N.C., headquarters, that administration policy known as the Nixon Doctrine reflects a determination to help allies defend themselves, but not do it for them, as in Vietnam.

The national leadership, he contends, needs some options between doing nothing and getting involved in another Vietnam-type war.

Reflecting a view shared by many planners in Washington, Gen. Flanagan declared that in many nations in the "third world" the military represents a key element in the balance of power. "If we can work with the military, we're close to the source of power."

With that in mind, the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, which Gen. Flanagan also heads, has recently initiated some new courses to prepare Army officers for foreign military assignments.

A new 20-week course is aimed at producing 500 to 1,000 senior Army officers to serve as heads of military aid missions or as attachés who are sensitive to social, political and economic questions as well as military matters. An attempt is being made to recruit majors and lieutenant colonels with advanced degrees in economics, political science, history and sociology to join this new field.

One general who has served in similar assignments said that he has received letters from two American ambassadors asking for recommendations of especially well qualified Army men who could join their embassies right away.

Said this general, who preferred anonymity, "We seek a corps of soldier-statesmen who, if we had had several of them in the early days of Vietnam, might have made a fundamental difference in how events worked out."

Firefighters Gain Upper Hand in California Blaze

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Nov. 16 (AP).—Hundreds of residents returned to their mountain homes today as about 3,300 firefighters started to gain control of the worst brush and timber fire in San Bernardino County history.

Firemen said the wind-whipped blaze, which consumed 51,800 acres and destroyed 54 dwellings, was 65 percent contained. The blaze started Friday, apparently from a campfire. Officials estimated damage to watershed at $16 million.

Some 300 persons moved back to the mountain communities of Arrow Bear, Lower Running Springs and Smiley, northeast of San Bernardino. Smiley is a small resort and ranching town of 120 where 49 homes were destroyed, officials said.

Hundreds of residents in towns bordering San Bernardino who evacuated their homes when flames raced to the edge of the city, moved back earlier. No serious injuries were reported.

Nixons Invite Veterans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP).—President and Mrs. Nixon will give a Thanksgiving Day dinner at the White House Nov. 26 for about 100 Vietnam veterans in Washington area hospitals.

Reds Push Cambodia D... 44,000 GI Vietnam Dea...

SAIGON, Nov. 16 (AP).—North Vietnamese troops pressed an offensive along Cambodia's northern front into a second week today, launching further attacks on the outer defenses of Phnom Penh, while guerrilla attacks in Vietnam pushed American battlefield deaths over the 44,000 mark.

In efforts to slow the flow of North Vietnamese reinforcements and supplies southward, U.S. B-52 strategic bombers were diverted into Cambodia for the first time in three and a half weeks.

North Vietnamese forces battered elements of a Cambodian task force 50 miles north of Phnom Penh, killing 13 Cambodian soldiers and wounding 49. This is the largest number of casualites the Cambodian high command has acknowledged in two months. Seven North Vietnamese bodies were found on the battlefield.

U.S. Deaths

Despite the absence of any pitched battles involving American forces in Vietnam, U.S. weekend deaths raised to 44,003 the total number of Americans killed in action in Indochina since Jan. 1, 1961.

As the situation worsened in Cambodia, South Vietnamese marines and rangers aboard river assault boats moved to within 20 miles southeast of Phnom Penh along the eastern banks of the Mekong River to shore up the capital's outer defenses.

Air strikes and heavy artillery fire that broke up a North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attack on the east bank of the Mekong 11 miles from Phnom Penh reverberated in the Cambodian capital. There were no reports available on casualties.

American bombers, meanwhile, kept up their attacks on North Vietnamese supply routes north of Kompong Cham, the eastern anchor of Cambodia's northern front.

U.S. headquarters in Saigon said a reconnaissance team of the Americal Division ambushed abont eight North Vietnamese soldiers 40 miles southeast of Da Nang early this morning. After a brief action, the U.S. command said, the team found bodies of five Communist soldiers and three weapons. There were no U.S. casualties, headquarters reported.

Farther north and just below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), a unit of the U.S. 5th Infantry Division was shelled by the North Vietnamese with about 15 rounds of mortar fire. U.S. heac ...ported light casualti... fatalities.

South Vietnamese m... quarters said govern... killed 27 Communist sc... separate actions yes... sustained light casu... selves.

The headquarters a... three Vietnamese civ... and two wounded ... grenades hit a truck i... were riding about 85 ... east of Saigon.

4,200 GIs Le...

SAIGON, Nov. 16 (U... can troop strength ... dropped 4,200 in the ... ending last Thursday, ... level since the end of ... spokesmen said today.

With the latest ... more than half of th... to be withdrawn fr... under Phase Five ... Nixon's redeployment ... headed for home, mil... said.

As of Nov. 12 there ... American servicemen ... Vietnam.

Troop Alert After Storm

(Continued from Page 1)

district from Thursday night until 9 a.m. Friday. He said the Kehupura police station had reports that a quarter of the 76,000 persons in the area were dead.

East Pakistan, located some 1,000 miles from West Pakistan, is sandwiched between India and Burma, right in the Bay of Bengal's "Cyclone Alley." It has a population of more than 60 million (some estimates range as high as 75 million), largely Moslem atid Bengali-speaking, in an area of 55,126 square miles.

There are many marshes in the area, and it is watered by many streams and rivers—the Dhaleswari, the Burhi Ganga and the Lakhya, offshoots of the mighty Brahmaputra and Ganges rivers. Flood disasters are as common as cyclones.

It was the ninth deadly cyclone to hit East Pakistan in ten years, with previous death tolls listed as 22,000 in 1963 and 17,000, 19,000 and 30,000 in three separate storms in 1965.

In 1876 a cyclone in the same area as that stricken last week killed some 300,000 persons.

The worst recorded disaster of the 20th century was the North China floods in 1939, which killed an estimated 200,000 people.

U.S. 'Ready to Help'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday cabled his sympathy on the East Pakistan tidal wave to President Yahya Khan and said America "stands ready to help" in the disaster zone.

Mr. Nixon sent the cable from his weekend retreat at Camp David, Md., while senior U.S. officials and the Pakistani Embassy worked on details of relief aid.

UN Appeal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16 (Reuters).—General Assembly President Edvard Hambro, of Norway, urged UN members today to offer immediate assistance to East Pakistan.

He said he was sure that every nation represented in the assembly would wish to respond to the appeal for immediate aid issued by the League of Red Cross Societies.

Secretary-General U Thant said in a message to President Yahya Khan over the weekend that the entire UN family was ready to offer all possible assistance.

UNICEF, the UN Children's Fund, was one of the first to respond. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Paris, announced it will contribute $50,000.

India Will Help

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Indian Parliament conveyed its sympathies today to the government and people of Pakistan on the cyclone havoc in its eastern region and asked the Indian government to rush all help to alleviate suffering.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said she had already contributed $66,000 from her emergency relief fund as "a very small token of our concern" and promised to rush other help.

Ky Tells Its Viet ... Ends 'So...

NEW YORK, Nov. ... Vietnam's Vice-Presic... Cao Ky slipped unev... New York last evening ... security guard to begi... cial two-and-a-half-w... the United States.

Mr. Ky said today t... role in his country, "... very soon."

"I said five years a... you (the United States ... so some day we could ... ourselves," Mr. Ky to... at the U.S. Militar... "Your role is not quit... expect your role will ... soon."

He said he was "pe... happy" with the Vi... program. Those were t... lic comments Mr. Ky ... a brief interview outsi... of the West Point su... Maj. Gen. William A... where Mr. Ky spent t...

Most of his visit to ... academy was closed ... including an address t... corps of cadets.

He had arrived in ... from Paris aboard a ... Airlines jetliner that ... to the General Aviati... at Kennedy Internati... as a security precauti... minal is about a mi... TWA passenger compl...

Pickets on H...

Despite the diver... plane, 21 anti-war ... stationed outside t... which is normally use... aircraft. They wav... reading, "End the ws... chanted in chorus, "F... Ky go home!"

The terminal was s... a cordon of Secret Se... New York City policem... tary guards.

The Student Mobil... mittee to End the W... to mass thousands of ... each of Mr. Ky's sto... include the naval bas... R.I.; the Air Force ... Colorado Springs, ... President Lyndon ... ranch in Texas and a... President Nixon in W...

A spokesman for ... Airport demonstrator ... tow, who was a Soci... party candidate for ... there would be furth... tions against Mr. K... this week in Washin... Francisco.

"Nixon is insulting ... Ky come here," she ... rubbing the war in o...

Mr. Ky was greete... by Bui Diem, the So... ese ambassador to ... and William H. Sul... assistant secretary ... Asian and Pacific af... declined to answer ... said he had come to ... gratitude of my count... people of the United ...

A few minutes late... wife and the membe... cial party left the t... motorcade bound for ...

WEATI...

	C	F
ALGARVE	17	63
AMSTERDAM	6	43
ANKARA	10	50
ATHENS	20	68
BEIRUT	23	73
BELGRADE	9	48
BERLIN	4	39
BRUSSELS	6	43
BUDAPEST	7	45
CAIRO	24	75
CASABLANCA	19	66
COPENHAGEN	5	41
COSTA D' SOL	19	66
DUBLIN	7	45
EDINBURGH	3	37
FLORENCE	10	50
FRANKFURT	7	45
GENEVA	6	43
HELSINKI	3	37
ISTANBUL	19	66
LAS PALMAS	21	70
LISBON	18	64
LONDON	7	45
MADRID	11	52
MILAN	14	57
MONTREAL	0	32
MOSCOW	2	36
MUNICH	3	37
NEW YORK	8	46
NICE	14	57
OSLO	2	36
PARIS	5	41
PRAGUE	5	41
ROME	11	52
SOFIA	12	54
STOCKHOLM	2	36
TEL AVIV	24	75
TUNIS	18	64
VENICE	12	54
VIENNA	7	45
WARSAW	7	45
WASHINGTON	3	37
ZURICH	3	37

(U.S., Canadian temper... at 1700 GMT. other e...

...cksterism' ...harged ...Mansfield

...OP Campaign ...ngress Opens

By Robert Siner

...GTON, Nov. 16.—The ...-duck" session of Con... years began today on ...itterness and recrimina...

...mocratic caucus before ...n, the normally soft-...ate Democratic leader, ...sfield, accused the Re... of a "massive essay in ...icksterism."

...s references to President ...l Vice-President Spiro ... Montana Democrat told ...es, "It is to be regretted ... time was not spent in ...n by those who went up ... and back and forth ... nation unwarrantedly ... the Senate."

...ed the GOP of subject... ...ratic candidates "to a ...ification of the most of...ture."

...king his criticism, Sen. ...called on his fellow sen... ...ip "close the wounds" to ...e wedges of division ... been driven deeper and ... the nation."

...ite the call for unity, ...field's criticism seemed ...o what is likely to prove ...filled with much more ... than statesmanship. ...sfield and other Senate ...luding Sen. Hugh Scott, ...ted this. "I think it will ...ntigated disaster," said ... of Pennsylvania, who is ... Republican leader.

...t said that because of ...umber of members who ... or were defeated in the ...s, there will be "a lot of ...oing on."

...discounted Sen. Mans... ...k on GOP campaign ...urely political . . . ...ritual ...d."

...Sen. Mansfield said that ... much "dissatisfaction, ... and some anger" over ...ign expressed behind ...s.

...on was called to com... ...n on various bills left ...when Congress recessed ...tions.

...nsfield said he would ... other congressional ... with the President to ...a rock bottom list of ...ems" to be considered. ...t this list will be mer...," he said.

...y Bills Listed

...ed consideration by the ...he House-passed farm ...ppropriation for con... the supersonic trans... ...Nixon's veto of a bill ...o and TV expenditures ...aigns, a measure boost... ...Security benefits by 10 ...d Mr. Nixon's welfare ...posals.

...he did not express much ...a trade bill, now before ...which would put restric... ... on imported textiles ...would be considered by ... this session.

...nsfield would not predict ... session would end but ...rvers feel it will last ... week before Christmas.

...r developments:

... Scott said that he "has ... ample assurances" that ...main as minority leader ... Congress.

... Edmund Muskie, D., ...ressed a desire for a seat ...ign Relations Committee ... next Congress.

... Edward M. Kennedy, D., ... that "I intend to run ...nd to win" the post of ... whip in the next Con...

... Henry M. Jackson, D., ... Senate's leading cham... ...e supersonic transport ... that the vote on the ...on for the jet would be ... He said the vote might ...ho's absent.

...n Denies He ...cts Kennedy ...e in 1972

...GTON, Nov. 16 (UPI). ...e House today denied ...azine report that Pres... ...expects Sen. Edward ...D., Mass., to be his ...n 1972.

...sident said he never ... Press Secretary Ron ... newsmen.

... Mr. Nixon, in conver... ...h White House aides ...al intimates, has dis... ...n. Edmund S. Muskie ...d Senator-elect Hubert ...ey of Minnesota, whom ...as the only other top ... for the Democratic

...nnedy said today Sen. ...ar and away the front ... reported. "He's way ...t." Sen. Kennedy said, ...d with a grin, a shake ... and a quiet "no," when ... would accept the nom... ...t were offered. "The ... political prognostica... ...s past have not been ...ate," he added.]

...rties Reported ... Girls' School

...YCOMBE, England, ...P).—Teen-agers have ... pot parties at one of ...st exclusive schools for ... officials disclosed to...

...ls between the ages of ...imitted smoking mari... ...he Wycombe Abbey ...n charges parents an... ...£660 ($1,584) a pupil ...0 girls enrolled at the

Associated Press.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW—"Okay," Edward I. Skinner may have said to himself, "with four police pistols aimed straight at me, there seems to be little point in defying the law." Police made the capture in a Boston backyard. They arrested the man on charges of assault with attempt to kill after he had fired on two youths.

W. Va. Crash Fatal to 75 Is a Mystery

By Jon Nordheimer

HUNTINGTON, W.Va., Nov. 16 (NYT).—A federal safety official said last night that the government's preliminary investigation into the crash of a chartered jetliner carrying the Marshall University football team and its boosters had uncovered no irregularities in the operation and performance of the aircraft. All 75 persons aboard died.

John H. Reed, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, said at a news conference: "All handling appeared to be routine, all equipment appeared to be functioning normally."

["The aircraft was lower than it should have been for some reason," the UPI quoted Mr. Reed as saying; but "it would be premature to assume the crash resulted from pilot error."]

The Southern Airways DC-9 exploded in a thickly-wooded hollow Saturday night while attempting to land at Tri-State Airport in rain and fog.

Forty-three of the dead were team members and coaches returning from a game with another college in Greenville, N.C. It was the only trip by air the team was to make this season. The others aboard were professional men from the Huntington community and five crew members.

Radio Call Routine

Federal Aviation Administration officials said the last radio contact with the plane, moments before the crash, was routine and gave no hint of any irregularity. The plane's flight recorder, recovered in the wreckage, will be examined by the 35 federal investigators.

On the small Marshall campus, students held a memorial service yesterday. Friends and relatives of the dead players arrived, confused and incredulous. Many coeds wept and some required treatment for shock.

The crash six weeks ago of a leased plane carrying the Wichita State University football team led to an informal review of Marshall's traveling arrangements, but no changes were considered necessary, according to university officials. The team usually traveled by bus.

Lack of Gear

The Tri-State Airport is not equipped with the "glide float" portion of the instrument landing system that assists aircraft in landing during adverse conditions. The "glide float" gives a pilot his altitude and helps establish his landing path, horizontal and vertical. Airport personnel were operating Saturday night with the instrument system's "localizer" portion, which supplied information on direction and helped aim the plane toward the landing strip, according to Charles Dodrill, president of the Tri-State Airport Authority.

Astrophysicist Is 'Horrified'

Seeding Planets With Life Called 'Mad Scientist' Project

By Robert Kistler

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—Seeding the planet Mars with test-tube life forms made on earth could lead to interplanetary disaster, an expert in astrophysics charged here yesterday.

William J. Kaufmann, 27, director of the Griffith Observatory here, said he was "horrified" by a proposal by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to consider such an experiment.

It was disclosed Saturday that NASA was considering creating new life forms which would be placed in supposedly lifeless worlds such as Mars to transform those planets into useful satellites for man.

A Single-Cell 'Creature'

One such organism being contemplated is a single-cell "creature" that would eat rocks and produce something beneficial to man, such as certain inorganic compounds. Others might be "programmed" to produce life-giving oxygen.

This new area of human endeavor is called "planetary engineering" and, while it is relatively new to the layman, it is a far cry from science fiction. Twenty scientists are currently meeting at Ames Research Center in northern California to discuss just such possibilities.

The problem, according to Mr. Kaufmann, is that there would be no controls on such experimentation once the organisms were "seeded" on Mars.

And, because of the alien environment of Mars, "relatively quick and unpredictable" mutations would most likely occur.

The 1969 fly-bys of Mars by Mariner-6 and Mariner-7 determined that the little planet has no magnetic field and virtually no atmosphere, Mr. Kaufmann said. Both the magnetic field and atmosphere are crucial because they act as filters against radioactive particles falling on the planet's surface from outer space.

Van Allen Belt

It is the strong magnetic field of earth, for example, that created the Van Allen Radiation Belt which, along with the earth's relatively dense atmosphere, traps most of the earth-bound radiation particles.

"It has been proven that exposure to these particles increases the mutation rates of organisms," Mr. Kaufmann said. "House flies, when exposed to radiation, have grown seven wings, all kinds of legs and God knows what else."

Since Mars has no natural protection from such radiation exposure, "the mutation rate on that planet would be quite high," Mr. Kaufmann said, "and, in a relatively short time, the life forms we put there could evolve into something very harmful."

Calling the project contemplated by NASA a "mad scientist" type of thing, Mr. Kaufmann said: "These scientists are trying to turn Mars into a Garden of Eden and there's a scientific possibility that the whole thing will backfire."

In addition, he said, by the time the experiments would be in full swing, spaceflight between earth and Mars would be frequent, "thereby raising the possibility of accidental contamination to earth to a high level."

© Los Angeles Times

Nixons Decline Invitation to Ford's Theater

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI).—President and Mrs. Nixon have declined an invitation to a show at Ford's Theater, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated 105 years ago.

The Nixons had previously expressed their hope to attend and would have been the first presidential family to view a performance at the restored theater since Lincoln was slain April 14, 1865. No reason was given by the White House for the change of plans.

Instead the first family will be represented by Mrs. David Eisenhower, the Nixons' younger daughter, and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, widow of the late President.

Soviet SST Reaches Speed of 1,500 mph

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The Russians for the first time have tested their Tu-144 supersonic airliner near its maximum rated speed of 2,500 kilometers an hour (1,500 mph), the official Tass news agency said today.

Tass said the Tu-144, main competition to the Anglo-French Concorde, which the Russians expect to market next year as the world's first supersonic passenger liner, hit speeds of 2,430 kph (1,458 mph) at an altitude of 16,900 meters (about 51,000 feet) last Thursday.

In Campaign Attack on Democratic Senators

White House Reportedly Tied to Smear Ads

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—A member of President Nixon's staff has said in a conversation with a business executive that someone in the White House ordered the preparation of the controversial political advertisements that attacked eight Democatic senatorial candidates.

The White House has publicly denied any connection with the advertisements, which ran in more than 80 newspapers the week before the election and accused their targets of favoring violence and radicalism.

The statement about White House involvement was made by Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President, in a telephone conversation in which he tried to get one of the signers of the ads reinstated in a job he had lost because of the ads.

The signer was Carl L. Shipley, a Washington lawyer who is Republican national committeeman for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Shipley was dismissed as Washington representative for Investors Diversified Services, the nation's largest mutual fund complex, the day after the advertisements appeared.

Acted 'At Our Orders'

Mr. Colson, in his telephone call to Stuart F. Silloway, president of IDS, argued that the dismissal was unfair because Mr. Shipley was acting "at our orders." Mr. Colson did not tell Mr. Silloway precisely who had ordered the ads.

Accounts of Mr. Colson's statement to Mr. Silloway have been circulating in securities industry circles. Mr. Silloway confirmed the truth of the accounts in a telephone interview.

Mr. Colson refused to comment, remarking that anything he had said to Mr. Silloway had been in "private conversation."

Mr. Shipley, who not only signed the ads but also saw to their placement in the newspapers that carried them, reportedly told business associates that he acted under White House orders. He has never said he drafted the ads, nor has he given any information as to who did.

Mr. Shipley is in Europe and could not be reached for comment. Investors Diversified Services did not reinstate Mr. Shipley, despite Mr. Colson's call.

He had been dismissed by Robert M. Loeffler, a vice-president, who handles most of the company's dealings with the government.

Mr. Loeffler is a Democrat who was offended by the ads which were also denounced and disavowed by a number of Republicans.

Mr. Loeffler also feared the impact of the advertisements, because of Mr. Shipley's sponsorship of them, on his company's relations with two of the eight senators who were targets of the ads.

They were Sens. Harrison A. Williams jr. of New Jersey and Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, both members of the Senate Banking Committee, which handles all legislation involving the mutual fund industry. Sen. Williams also is chairman of the subcommittee on securities industry legislation.

Both Sens. Williams and Muskie were re-elected.

It was assumed that Mr. Colson made his protest to Mr. Silloway rather than Mr. Loeffler not only because Mr. Silloway is top man at the company but also because he is a Republican.

Minimized Reasons

It is not known whether Mr. Colson acted on his own initiative or was asked to act by someone else in the White House because Mr. Colson knew Mr. Silloway. Mr. Colson practiced law in Washington before joining the White House staff and had a number of securities industry clients.

Mr. Silloway was said to have minimized to Mr. Colson the political reasons behind Mr. Shipley's dismissal and to have placed the onus in the context of an economy campaign by the company.

Mr. Colson had previously denied any personal connection with the controversial political ads after the Baltimore Sun had published what it said was a copy of a letter to Mr. Colson from Mr. Shipley concerning the difficulties of setting up a committee to sponsor the ads.

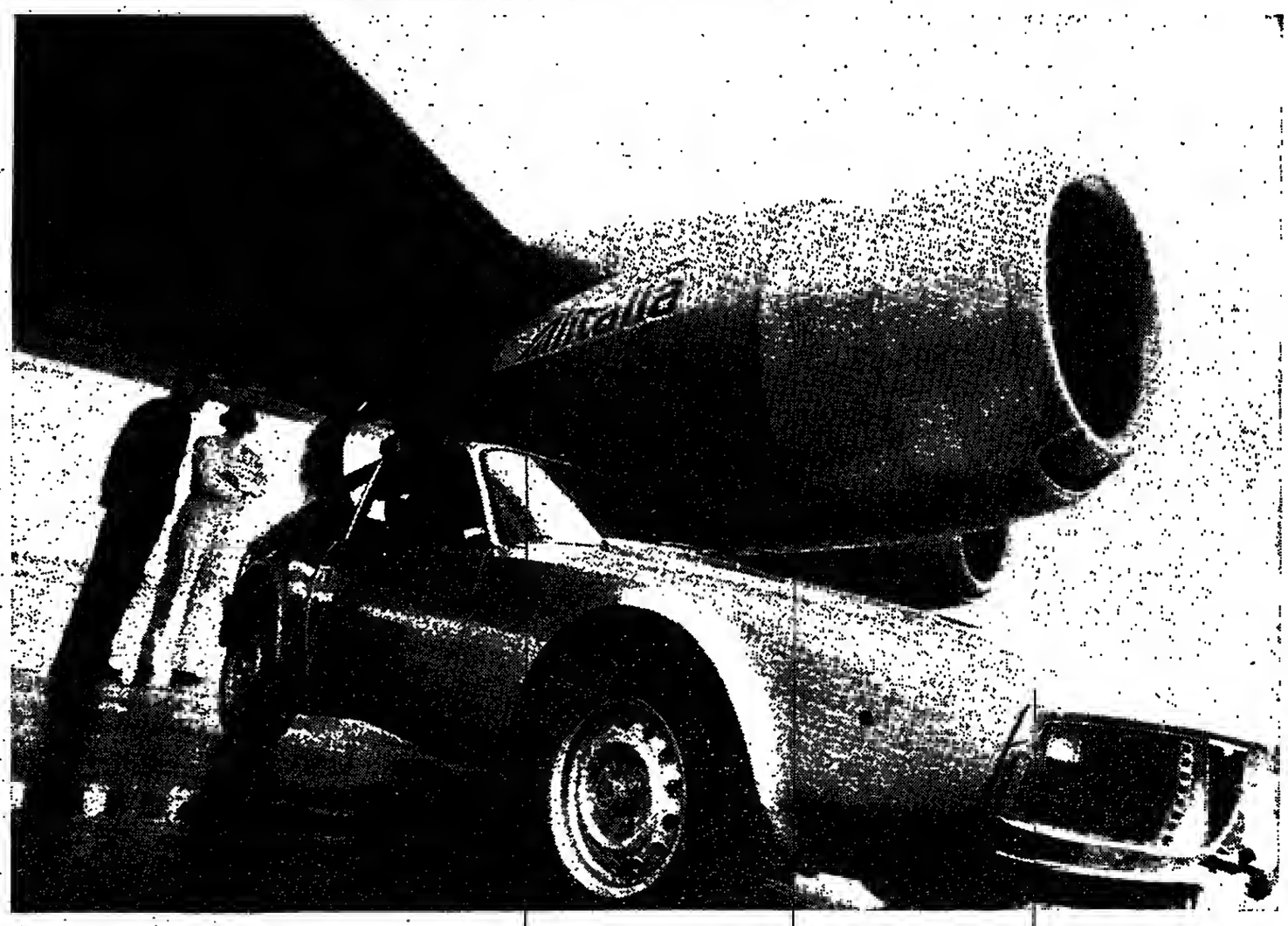
The ad carried the name of an ad hoc organization called the Committee for a Responsible Congress. The letter published by the Sun noted difficulties in lining up Democrats to be members of the allegedly bipartisan committee.

In addition to Mr. Shipley, there were two other signers of the controversial ads: Mark Austad, a Washington television executive, and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, a prominent Republican in the Washington area.

Mr. Austad said his wife's name, instead of his, should have been used, and Mrs. Shouse specifically disavowed the ad that attacked Sen. Muskie and anncunced that she supported him for re-election.

The opponents of two of the Democratic senators attacked in the ads also repudiated the ads. They were J. Glenn Beall jr. of Maryland, who defeated Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, and Anderson Carter of New Mexico, who ran unsuccessfully against Sen. Joseph M. Montoya.

The other targets of the advertisements were Sen. Gale W. McGee of Wyoming and senatorial candidates Adlai E. Stevenson 3d of Illinois, John V. Tunney of California and Lawton Chiles of Florida. Of the entire group, only Sen. Tydings was defeated.



Alfa maintain the Pratt & Whitney engines on Alitalia's DC8/62 and DC9/30 jet fleets. These develop 18,000 and 14,500 lbs maximum thrust respectively. The Pratt & Whitney engines on Alitalia's new Boeing 747s develop a thrust of 43,500 lbs.

Alitalia. Italy's world airline. Engineering lower individual fares.

Rolls Royce Conway jet engine, 17,500 lbs maximum thrust. Rolls Royce also power Alitalia's Caravelles. Maintained by Alfa Romeo.

Alfa Romeo. The prototype of the new Alfa Romeo GT Junior Z. Developing 103 HP at 6,000 rpm.

United Press International.

FLOW OF MOURNERS—Mounds of flowers continue to grow at the Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises cemetery in the unceasing pilgrimage to the tomb of Gen. de Gaulle.

Veteran 'Chutist Gives Life to Save Colleague

ALESSANDRIA, Nov. 15 (AP).—A veteran Milanese parachutist gave his life today in order to save his inexperienced Swiss colleague from a certain death, officials of this north Italy city said.

The incident occurred when Mario Gosparini, 35, a veteran of 150 jumps, tried a twin jump from about half a mile up with Swiss Guy Bornet, 24.

Mr. Gosparini, officials said, noticed that Mr. Bornet, in his 20th jump, was getting entangled with the ropes and delayed opening his own main chute in order not to create a pocket of vacuum that could make matters more complicated for the Swiss.

Mr. Gosparini tried to open his emergency chute after clearing away from Mr. Bornet. But then he was too low. He died upon impact.

U.K. Urges European Allies To Offset Soviet Navy Buildup

PARIS, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Britain today called for its European allies to join in an increased "burden-sharing package" for Western defense and to look beyond Europe to the threats posed by the Soviet naval buildup in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

Peter Kirk, British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Defense for the Royal Navy, said the North Atlantic allies face a potential threat from expansion of Soviet political influence "which will be inevitable if the Soviet naval presence is not effectively countered."

Mr. Kirk said here that the British Conservative government will commit the aircraft carrier Ark Royal and other naval vessels to the supreme allied commander, Atlantic.

An additional four squadrons of Jaguar supersonic close-support aircraft will also be put under the command of the supreme allied commander in Europe, he said.

He was addressing the Assembly of the Western European Union, which groups Britain and the Common Market countries. The four-day session opened with a minute's silence in memory of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Aid for Planes Ashore

The Ark Royal's Phantom and Buccaneer aircraft will provide an invaluable complement to the support supplied by shore-based aircraft of the Royal Air Force and naval forces at sea, Mr. Kirk said.

The carrier's presence will alleviate the short-fall in the weapon capability of the Royal Navy until the planned new weapons system, including Exocet, the French shipborne guided missile, enters service on a wide scale and new cruisers start to become available, he added.

Increases in British forces committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are a very substantial contribution to any European burden-sharing package, Mr. Kirk said.

They will be worth £45 million ($108 million) in the next five years and over £140 million ($336 million) over the next ten years, he added.

British Polaris Subs

Virtually the whole of the British Navy—the largest in West European sea force—is committed to the Atlantic Alliance, including the British Polaris submarines, he said.

The British submarines are the only strategic nuclear force assigned to NATO.

The British Army on the Rhine and British Air Force units in West Germany totaling over 60,000 men provide a standing guarantee of Britain's involvement with its allies in Europe, Mr. Kirk added.

"Perhaps most important, the front line of Jaguar supersonic close-support aircraft will be augmented by four squadrons," Mr. Kirk said.

"We believe that our military measures, coupled with the contribution in cash or in kind of our allies, should provide a convincing demonstration of European willingness to do more for Western defense."

He added, "We must of course maintain the will and the ability to use nuclear—and this includes tactical nuclear—weapons."

AEC Head Proposes Sharing Uranium-Enriching Secrets

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—The head of the Atomic Energy Commission today proposed that the United States share some of its secrets concerning the production of nuclear power for peaceful uses.

The United States, producer of most of the non-Communist world's enriched uranium, source of nuclear power, has so far kept its production methods strictly to itself.

Wilfrid Johnson, Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission, says he believes the time has come to make some of this knowledge available to friendly countries "for due compensation and under appropriate security safeguards."

Mr. Johnson, addressing producers of atomic energy here, emphasized that he was expressing his personal views.

But his statement is the strongest sign so far that the United States might be willing to join in an international project to meet the increasing worldwide demand for nuclear energy as a source of power.

Inevitable Development

Mr. Johnson said it is inevitable that America's foreign customers for enriched uranium will seek to develop their own production facilities.

"The administration is currently considering whether some form of international cooperation in support of the creation of additional enriching capacity would be in the interests of the United States," the AEC chief said.

"The kind of cooperation I have in mind would involve our making available to our friends abroad our advanced gaseous-diffusion technology, for due compensation and under appropriate security safeguards, for application in large gaseous-diffusion plants built abroad under multinational ownership and control.

"If it should turn out that there is a substantial interest in this by a number of countries abroad, I think we should be prepared to explore the possibilities seriously with them."

Mr. Johnson said the United States has made its enriched uranium available to other countries on a non-discriminatory basis, subject only to considerations of national security.

But he said it would be unrealistic to expect the United States to continue to provide enriching services on the same terms once the present American plant capacity is fully utilized.

Government Monopoly

Mr. Johnson also urged an end to the U.S. government monopoly in uranium enrichment.

He said, "In my judgment, the time has come for providing U.S. industry with an avenue of access to our enrichment process. . . ."

Mr. Johnson said he was convinced the government should invite proposals from industry on how it could participate in enriched-uranium production.

"I consider this to be an essential step in creating the possibility for a transition from total governmental responsibility to at least a very substantial industry responsibility in the United States for meeting the growing requirements of the civilian uranium-enrichment market.

"I expect that the commission will proceed with a program of this kind in the near future."

Guatemala Says It Foiled Invasion By El Salvador

GUATEMALA, Nov. 18 (AP).—A Guatemalan Army communiqué reported yesterday that its planes had fired on 15 vessels trying to land hostile forces, but El Salvador contended the craft were unarmed Salvadorean fishing boats operating in Salvadorean waters.

Reports from San Salvador said two were killed, 15 wounded and four of the boats destroyed during the attack.

The Guatamalan communiqué said the boats flew no flags and were fired on by the warplanes when their crews refused to identify themselves.

A survivor said in San Salvador: "We are fishermen and our boats were showing the Salvadorean flag, which makes us wonder how we could have been mistaken for an invasion force."

Gromyko Leaves Italy

ROME, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Russian Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko flew home today after a seven-day visit during which Italian authorities won his agreement that Canada and the United States should be included in any European security conference.

Protest Ballots Widespread in Brazil Voting

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 16 (AP).—Many blank ballots and abstentions were reported today to have been registered in yesterday's voting to elect powerless Brazilian legislative bodies to rubber-stamp decisions by the military government.

Early trends indicated that Arena—President Emilio Garrastazu Medici's National Renewal Alliance—would retain its nationwide majority.

The Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), the only opposition party permitted to operate, led in Rio de Janeiro and the surrounding state of Guanabara, where it is in power.

[But in Sao Paulo, the most populous state in Brazil, the Arena party was ahead today, Reuters reported.]

Outlawed parties urged the 30 million eligible voters to boycott the country's first election in four years, although voting is mandatory. Abstentions in some parts of the country were reported as high as 40 percent. In the city of Sao Paulo, the largest municipality, a third of the ballots counted in the hours after the polls closed were blank or irregular.

'Sea Serpent' in U.S. Just a Giant Shark

SCITUATE, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP).—The remains of a giant sea creature which washed ashore near here and for a time defied classification were identified tentatively today by an oceanographic expert as those of a basking shark.

Thousands of spectators lined the beach yesterday after the 28-foot skeletal remains of the creature rolled to the shore on a high tide and touched off reports that the parts of a sea serpent had been found.

Andrew Konnerth, a research associate at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, said after an inspection today that the creature was a basking shark, largest of the Atlantic sharks. They attain a length of 40 feet.

Russia Foiled Nazi Plot at Tehran in '43

Attempt Reported To Kill Big Three

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (UPI).—A best-selling new book says Soviet security shot down a planeload of Nazi agents who were en route to kill President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet leader Josef Stalin at their Tehran conference in 1943.

"The Chekists," a collection of documentary sketches purportedly drawn from the exploits of the Soviet secret police, has sold out within a few weeks of its publication by the Communist Youth League publishing house.

[The fact that there was a Nazi plot against the Tehran conference was known before. Roosevelt told the Congress that this was the reason he had stayed at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran; the idea was to avoid presenting a target by constant trips between embassies, The Washington Post reported.

[Otto Skorzeny, the Nazi commando chief who "liberated" Italian dictator Mussolini from Italy in 1943, also hinted that he had been ordered to kidnap Roosevelt from Tehran.]

The book, which credits no authors by name, includes a story titled "Conspiracy Against Eureka" which, so far as is known here, is the first detailed account of rumored attempts to assassinate the Big Three Allied leaders.

Eureka was the code name for the November, 1943, summit between the three leaders at Tehran.

The book says the Nazi secret service planned to kill them with a heavy mortar barrage fired by a death squad of agents sneaked into Iran.

It said Soviet intelligence learned of the plot through a double agent planted inside German intelligence, a Russian of German extraction named Ilya Svetlov, who masqueraded as a Maj. Hans Schultz.

Svetlov-Schultz was assigned to organize the final stages of the assassination attempt, the book says, and alerted Soviet fighter planes to be on patrol at the right moment.

They caught the unmarked German plane along the Turkish-Iranian border and shot it down when it resisted orders to follow the Russians to a Soviet airstrip.

Soviet agents led by Maj. Gen. Vasili Pankov parachuted onto the wreckage of the German plane and located enough evidence to corroborate the plot, it says.

Faster Pace Seen At Tenth Session Of Talks on Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (WP).—The four-power talks on Berlin continued today amid indications that the pace of the seven-month-old negotiations may be accelerating.

After today's meeting, the four participating ambassadors agreed to meet again a week from today. This would mark a shorter time lapse than between any of the ten sessions to date, most of which have been held at intervals of three to four weeks.

Sources close to the negotiations cautioned against reading too much into the early scheduling of the next meeting and said the date had been determined, at least in part, by when all four ambassadors would be free.

Nevertheless, there also was a feeling that the talks are continuing in a stage of such serious bargaining that the participants are hopeful of further progress before the onset of the Christmas holiday season.

Directly related to this is the question of whether the four-power talks can play a role in assisting West Berliners to cross through the wall and visit relatives in East Berlin at Christmas time. There have been no Christmas trips across the wall since 1965.

Prague Censors Book of Thant's Invasion Speeches

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 16 (WP).—Czechoslovakia has told Secretary-General U Thant that a volume of his speeches containing criticism of the 1968 Soviet invasion will not be allowed to circulate there.

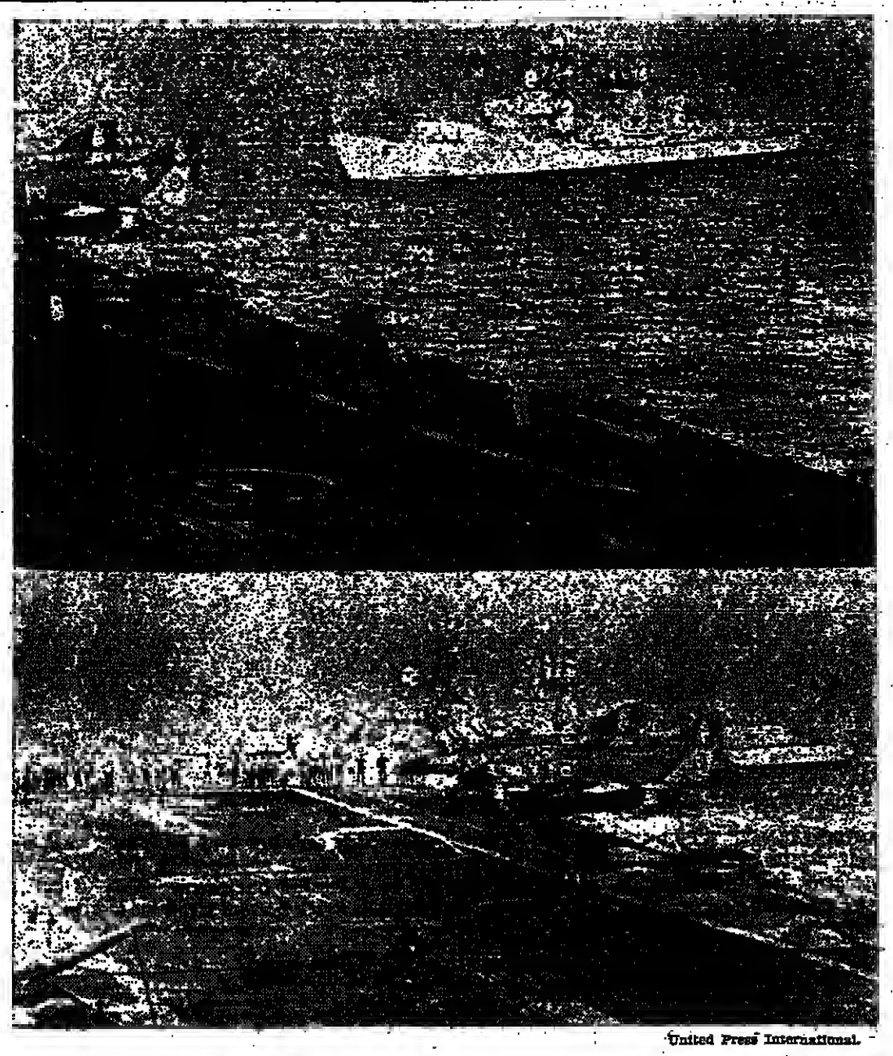
Ambassador Zdenek Cernik has complained to Mr. Thant both verbally and in writing that his government regards publication of this material in a updated volume of "Portfolio for Peace" as an unfriendly act, it has been learned on reliable authority.

Mr. Thant refused to withdraw the passages, and the new edition bearing his photograph on the cover has appeared with three separate comments on the invasion. The pamphlet, which is composed entirely of his speeches and writings since 1961, could not have been reissued without his approval.

Russia Puts Guards On Internal Flights

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Armed security guards ready to shoot have been placed aboard Soviet internal airlines in a general campaign to prevent hijacking, travelers have reported.

Aeroflot, the Russian national airline, has been more lax than any other airline in policing against potential hijackers. Experience appeared to justify this liberalism until last month when the first two successful hijackings of Soviet passenger aircraft occurred.



United Press International.

IMPACT AT SEA—Official British pictures of the incident last week in which the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal collided in the Mediterranean with a Soviet destroyer which was shadowing it. The picture on top shows the destroyer as it cut across the Ark Royal's bow. The bottom photo was taken seconds before the impact.

More Charges Are Exchanged On 'Defection' of Bonn Deputy

BONN, Nov. 16 (AP).—Opposing factions in West Germany's case of feigned political defection traded charges today over who approached whom.

Karl Geldner, the Free Democratic deputy who pretended to defect from the government last week, said at a press conference that a rightist politician, Anton Beyer, tried to influence him to leave his party and join the opposition.

He said Mr. Beyer, a paper manufacturer and former Free Democrat, had arranged a meeting for him with Franz-Josef Strauss, chief of the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian associate party of the opposition Christian Democrats.

Mr. Strauss, at a separate news conference, denied that his party or any middleman had sought out Mr. Geldner and said the deputy came to him without any prompting.

Mr. Geldner, 43, announced last week that he feigned defection from his party to expose the opposition's "objectionable methods" in trying to recruit deputies and thus reduce Chancellor Willy Brandt's slim parliamentary majority.

He said Mr. Strauss offered him a CSU seat and that a rightist politician had offered him a 100,000-mark ($27,000)-a-year job as adviser in a paper factory. Mr. Geldner is a master baker by profession.

Offer to Help

Mr. Strauss said he and Richard Stücklen, the CSU's parliamentary chief, had offered to help Mr. Geldner remain in politics. But, they said, Mr. Geldner approached them, saying he wanted to join the CSU.

Mr. Strauss added that Mr. Beyer had no connection with the CSU. He is treasurer of the National Liberal Action, a rightist group made up of Free Democratic dissidents.

He added that Mr. Stücklen insisted that Mr. Geldner tear up his contract for the job, which was to have started in January, 1971.

Mr. Strauss added that Mr. Geldner had been working for Mr. Beyer in another capacity since last June at a salary of 40,000 marks ($10,800).

Mr Strauss also charged that two dissident former Free Democratic deputies, who defected last month to the opposition, had been offered well-paying jobs by their own party if they agreed to abandon their parliamentary seats in favor of men more agreeable to Free Democratic policies.

He said one of the deputies, Heinz Starke, was offered the chairmanship of a bank that deals with aid to developing countries and the other, Siegfried Zoglmann, a state secretaryship. A state secretary is the highest-ranking civil service job.

Anti-VD Doctor Issues Disc on Lovesicknesses

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP).—Dr. André Siboulet can't sing, but that never stopped anybody from becoming a recording star, right? And besides, his new LP has one grabber of a title: "Venereal Disease."

It goes on sale here tomorrow, not only in record stores but also in pharmacies. The album has a come-hither cover, too: a photo reproduction of the nude, embracing lovers of Rodin's sculpture "The Kiss."

"We have sex shops. We have very explicit movies. But the diseases are still a shameful, not-discussed subject," said Dr. Siboulet, who explains in the album how to avoid venereal disease, how to recognize it and then the importance of contacting one's partners to warn them.

The album costs 22 francs ($4) and English and German versions are in preparation.

Russia Rejects Collision Blame

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Russia has rejected Britain's protest, which blamed a Soviet ship for the collision last week between a Russian destroyer and the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, in the Mediterranean, British officials said today.

The collision occurred during allied exercises, causing slight damage to the Ark Royal and loss of two lives of the Soviet destroyer crew.

In replying to Britain's protest, Russia said its investigation does not agree with the British version of the collision, the officials said.

Italians Urged by Bishops To Battle New Divorce Law

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Italy's bishops today urged Italian Roman Catholics to fight the introduction of divorce into Italy with every constitutional and democratic means at their disposal.

In a strongly-worded statement, the bishops anticipated accusations by divorce supporters that they were stirring up a "war of religion."

A civilized and democratic confrontation of ideas on the principles and values of the family could not possibly be interpreted or presented in this way, they said.

The statement, published after the conclusion of a week-long meeting of the Italian national bishops' conference, stressed the "extreme gravity" of the institution of divorce.

Coincides With Debate

It coincided with the start of the second week of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies (lower house) on a bill which would permit divorce for couples who have been separated five years or more.

The bill, which has already been passed by both houses of parliament, returned to the Chamber of Deputies for a second reading because it was amended during a debate in the Senate (upper house) in October.

In theory, the bill should become law within the next few weeks. The supporters of divorce have a majority of about 30 in the chamber.

The Italian bishops said that divorce would have "ruinous consequences for marriage, the family and society."

They said that while they recognized and intended to respect the distinction between the temporal and spiritual spheres, they considered it their duty to pass judgment on matters affecting the fundamental moral values of the human being and society.

Italian Students Strike and March In Several Cities

ROME, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Students staged demonstrations and strikes in Rome and other Italian cities today in scattered protests against police actions and classroom conditions.

In Rome hundreds of students marched through the city center, smashing windows and stoning buildings to protest against alleged brutality by police who broke up a sit-in at a Rome high school on Friday. The students were demanding better classrooms.

In Verona 1,000 technical students kept up a four-day strike and staged a mass demonstration in the streets to demand cheap meals and reduced fees.

In Naples students marched through the streets to demand construction of new schools.

Science students in Bari and in the Sicilian city of Trapani also staged strikes and protest assemblies.

U.S. Copters Intruded Twice, Czechs Say

PRAGUE, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakia today protested to the U.S. Embassy here that an American helicopter or helicopters intruded deep into Czechoslovak airspace on Oct. 27 and Nov. 1.

According to a U.S. spokesman, a protest note charged that on Oct. 27, an American helicopter, presumably military, flew 27 miles inside Czechoslovakia—or halfway to Prague from the border with West Germany.

On Nov. 1, the note said, an American helicopter flew 18.5 miles inside Czechoslovakia. There was no explanation of how the aircraft managed to avoid Czechoslovak air defenses.

The contents of the note had been transmitted to Washington, the spokesman said, adding that the embassy could not confirm or deny the charges.

Two Belfast Men Slain in 'Apparent Inter-IRA Dispute'

BELFAST, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Two gunmen leaped from a van today and shot two men to death in the predominantly Catholic area of Bally Murphy Road in what police said they believed to be assassination involving rival factions of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Police identified the victims as Arthur McKenna, 45, and Alexander McVicker, 35, both of Belfast.

"It appears to have been an inter-IRA dispute, not a thing caused by sectarian or religious differences," a police source said.

A police spokesman said two men in a van pulled up near an uncrowded construction site for a new chapel at 3:15 p.m. Reconstructing the incident, which was witnessed by a ten-year-old boy, the spokesman said the gunmen jumped out and fired at least six shots at the two men, apparently using automatic pistols.

Irish Banks to Open 1st Time in 7 Months

DUBLIN, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Ireland's 700 commercial banks open their doors to the public tomorrow for the first time since the six-month bank strike ended Oct. 16.

Since the dispute was settled, employees have been working overtime behind closed doors to tackle the backlog of paper accumulated during the walkout.

Canada Pl... Toughest ... On Polluti...

Held World's Fi... Focus on Shipp...

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (R... Canada has drawn up th... set of anti-pollution regu... the world in an effort ... its coastline—the world'...

The regulations provid... lution fines and "taxes" ... out the liability shippers ... polluting Canadian wate... are in the form of amen... existing shipping legisl... have already been given ... reading in Parliament. ... expected to be made law ... during the winter sessio...

One federal transport o... the severity of the ... probably means they are ... hit the international ship... munity with a bang."

Opposition Is Expe...

The Federal Transport ... Donald Jamieson, said ... troducing the regulatio... Commons that he expe... would be stiffly opposed ... wide shipping concerns.

"But I hope awareness ... opinion will temper their ... he added.

The government's pri... cern is to guard against ... tion, but the regulations ... lution by any material. ... man for shipping intere... Great Lakes—also cover ... legislation—said he felt a ... should be made between ... oil pollution and fines fo... by other means.

"Strictly speaking," he ... you threw an orange ... board you might be li... $100,000 fine."

Claims Fund Prope...

The legislation esta... maritime pollution claims ... which will be paid a... "tax" of up to 15 cents ... imposed on all oil shipper... out of the country. T... bring in up to $3 millio...

Out of this fund, person... by oil pollution can be r... Provincial governments ... make claims for costs i... up oil spills.

The heaviest fine pr... is $100,000, which could b... on any person or vessel d... a pollutant. Other fines ... offenses as failing to ... pollution incident or fal... formation—range from ... $25,000 or a daily rate o...

Shipping or oil firm... required to post bonds a... antee against pollution ... to a maximum of $14,07... size of the bond will var... size of the vessel, figur... per net weight ton.

Thus, a ship of 105,00... have to post the maxi... as will all larger vessels ...

This means the shipp... total liability for polluti... up to a maximum, re... circumstances. Liabilit... limited if negligence o... of the shipper is prove...

Sato Party ... To Win Con... In Ryukyu ...

NAHA, Okinawa, No... ters).—Voters in the ... Ryukyu Islands, passin... on a Japanese governm... first time in 28 years ... give Premier Eisaku S... Liberal Democrats a m...

The Liberal Demo... based their campaign o... success in winning b... of the Ryukyu from ... States, won three of ... seats at stake in yeste... tion.

With most of the vo... the Liberal Democrats ... of the five seats in the ... and one of two seats i... house.

In the lower house, t... ing three seats were ... by opposition Social... groups. An independe... other upper-house seat.

The election was th... in the reintegration of t... into the Japanese polit... They will revert to Jap...

Russian Jew Expects Mo... To Let Man...

LONDON, Nov. 16 ... Russian Jew who was u... allowed to leave for I... this month predicted ye... the Soviet Union would ... more Jews to emigrate.

Anatoi Dekatov, in Lo... way to Israel, told ... Broadcasting Corporati... had been trying for ... leave the Soviet Union. ... month he was given a...

Mr. Dekatov, 28, an en... that other Jews now h... chance of obtaining exit...

"If they act in the rig... under cover, but openly ... be able to leave," he sai... in the Soviet Union's ... keep what amounts ... column".

In an article in yeste... don Observer, Mr. D... counted, how, after mar... to leave the Soviet Unio... giving private Hebrew ... young Jews. The polic... that if he stopped his ... tivity and closed the ... might let him leave the ...

Mr. Dekatov advised ... that the best way to ... school would be to let ... received his visa the n... said.

Obituaries

ob Blaustein, Diplomat, Amoco Founder

ORE, Nov. 16 (AP).—
ustein, 78, diplomat and
f the American Oil Co.,
night at his Maryland
r a brief illness.
Baltimore, Mr. Blau-
n working as a door-to-
man. He and his father,
stein, teamed up to form
ican Oil Co., with their
horse wagon hauling 280
kerosene.
family-held corpora-
American Trading and
Corp. and Blaustein
he owned and operated
oil tankers, oil wells in
Louisiana and several
ring companies.
stein was sent on peace
n-rights missions by five
American presidents, be-
ith Franklin D. Roose-

one of Israel's most in-
ackers during that com-
ative years.
omatic career began in
ha was summoned to
House by Roosevelt and
rized to attend the for-
etings of the United
consultant to the U.S.

B. Martinson

ORK, Nov. 16.—Joseph
son, 59, a leader in
cultural activities and
d of Martinson's Coffee,
Oct. 30 of a leg infec-
gapore while on a trip.
Mr. Martinson received
Handel Medallion for
ed service to the arts.
under, chief sponsor and
meritus of the Museum
an Folk Art, chairman
d of the New York City
e Festival and president
llet Society, Inc.
nan of the New York
t Production Fund, he
on the boards of the
City Center, Saratoga
Arts Center, Theater
t Fund and Dance
Harlem.
tinson was born here
at the Horace Mann
Sorbonne in Paris and
Students League here.
to 1960, he was with
Coffee, which was
y his grandfather. in
served as chairman of
from 1950 to 1960, after
concern was sold to
Life Savers, Inc., in

tinson said he had
om trade to apprentice
the arts." He also was
onservation and botany.
Arboretum of Harvard
has done extensive re-
his property in Puerto
adjoins the National
t. Recently, he was
showing of his botani-
lors for the arboretum,
named a newly discov-
for him.
nal collection of Ameri-
rt was exhibited in the

American Pavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal and Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan.

Alfred Rive

OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Alfred Rive, 72, former Canadian Ambassador to Ireland, died in a hospital here Saturday after a brief illness.

Mr. Rive served as ambassador to Ireland from 1955 to 1964, when he retired. He was Canadian high commissioner to New Zealand from 1948 to 1953 and was attached briefly during World War II to the Canadian mission in France of the late Governor General Georges Vanier.

Merton D. Perry

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 16 (AP).—Veteran Vietnam correspondent Merton D. Perry, 42, died of a heart attack here yesterday.

Mr. Perry covered the Vietnam war for most of the 1960s, first as bureau manager for United Press International and then as correspondent for Newsweek magazine.

5 Slain on Farm In U.S.; Man Held

SUNBURG, Minn., Nov. 16 (UPI).—A 23-year-old former mental patient was taken into custody in connection with the deer-rifle slayings of James Fremberg, his wife and three children on their dairy farm near here, officials said today.

The suspect's father had owned the farm before selling it to Mr. Fremberg, according to Kandiyohi County attorney Ron Schneider. A milk-pickup man found the Frembergs' bodies yesterday.

Mr. Schneider said the suspect and his father were hunting deer Saturday in the area of the farm.

Work of Yale Scientists

12 Million-Year-Old Ape Pieced Together

TORONTO, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Two Yale scientists have pieced together fragments of a 12-million-year-old ape, opening the door to new knowledge of human and ape evolution, it was reported today.

Fossilized fragments of the ape's jawbone and teeth were found near the villages of Hari and Talyangar in the Himalayan foothills some 200 miles north of New Delhi, by four different expeditions since 1915.

They were at first incorrectly identified but are now said to be the remains of an extinct Eurasian great ape, dryopithecus indicus, according to paleontologists Elwyn Simons, Yale geology professor, and David Pilbeam, associate professor of anthropology.

Prof. Simons reported the research at a meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology here.

The scientists conclude from research that the species identified is related to the ancestry of gigantopithecus, a primate that lived from five million to ten million years ago and was the product of a common genetic pool out of which both man and apes emerged.

Teeth evidence indicated that the pre-near-man, ramapithecus punjabicus, probably became an adult much more slowly than the ape dryopithecus. The two types, which lived at about the same time, were as ecologically and behaviorally distinct as chimpanzees and gorrillas.

Chief Urges From Europe

Nov. 16 (NYT).—An ap-
urope to furnish economic
nological help to Latin
was launched here today
Plaza Lasso, secretary-
of the Organization of
States.
America more and more
ard Europe and other
for mutually beneficial
to parallel those our
have had with one an-
with the United States,"
told a meeting of the
stitute at the Hotel In-
ital. He added:
sense, Latin America is
ll it ever be, the private
the backyard of any

a said it was a mistake
hat there was a Monroe
effect in the economic
expressed fear that such
ight be a justification
's remaining aloof from
rica.

0 Attend Rites ugoslav King

ZVILLE, Ill., Nov. 16
g Peter II, exiled mon-
Yugoslavia, was buried
in a funeral attended
persons at a monastery
arming area 40 miles
hicago.
a line began forming
small chapel of the St.
dan Eastern Orthodox
and continued to grow
ants, exiles and others
he royal line came to
last respects.
member of the royal
tended the services—
rej, the king's youngest
o lives in Lisbon. King
his country in 1941 fol-
Nazi invasion.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lame Ducks Can Fly

The lame-duck session of Congress is, unquestionably, a governmental anomaly. The national legislature has avoided it for 20 years, which was good. Such gatherings generally reflect all the bitternesses of an election campaign, without whatever concrete results might stem from the verdict of the voters; they include senators and representatives who have been defeated at the polls and present little time and less incentive to produce a constructive legislative record.

It was in that cheerless context that Congress met in Washington yesterday. The indecisive results of the elections could give little impetus to clear up the heavy backlog of measures which Congress left behind in the middle of October, when it went off to get re-elected. And it remains to be seen just what effect the vigorous presidential intervention in the campaign will have on the temper of House and Senate.

This is unfortunate. The administration, before it got so deeply involved in its war with the Senate and its crusade against "permissiveness," had the framework of an excellent domestic policy, in some major areas. This is especially true in respect to the major reforms proposed for the welfare system. It was also being confronted with a serious threat to its trade policies, in the form of quota proposals that could set off a general and devastating trade war.

Both the promise and the threat remain on the congressional agenda. But it is questionable whether the tone of administration attacks on the opposition to its attitude on war and defense will help to realize the promise or avert the threat. Indeed, the best hope for maintaining the administration programs on family assistance and trade lay in some of the senators, Democratic and Republican, who were attacked, specifically or by inference, by administration spokesmen.

It is not, however, inevitable that a lame-duck Congress do no more than is expected of it, any more than a lame duck must necessarily confine itself to limping. Congress can buckle down to work for this short session, and get things done—and they do not have to be things that will cause trouble for the country. The senators and representatives need not pass the buck to the next session, nor be motivated by spite, or petty political considerations.

If Congress, in its concern over present economic trends, will remember how high-tariff legislation during the Hoover administration contributed to the Depression, it will stop its dangerous tinkering with quotas. If it recalls the dead weight that the "emergency" approach to welfare has meant for the nation since the initial emergency vanished, it will take up the President's family assistance plan. And if the White House will end its autopsies on the election, and exert the positive influence at its command, this session need not be either a vacuum or a loss. Lame ducks can fly.

Stopping a Trade War

If President Nixon intends to block the highly protectionist Mills bill that would legislate compulsory quotas against imports of textiles, apparel, shoes, oil and eventually a long list of other products, he will have to start fighting now that Congress is back in session.

The trade bill already has been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Senate Finance Committee has sought to make it unstoppable by attaching it as an amendment to Social Security liberalization. A majority now appears ready to support the measure in both House and Senate.

As is usual with trade legislation, the special interests lobbying for protection of particular industries reinforce one another. A formidable coalition is now pushing for this bill, even though it would, almost certainly, ensnarl the United States in a worldwide trade war. Leaders of the European Common Market have made clear the certainty of retaliation. Many American export-oriented industries—including such important ones as agriculture, aircraft and electronics—would suffer. What is less well understood by many congressmen is that the nation as a whole would also suffer.

American consumers, already feeling the pangs of inflation, would have to pay still higher prices for many goods—both because less expensive imports would be restricted and because protected American industries would be able to boost their prices without fear of losing sales in the domestic market to foreign competitors. The term "protectionist" is, in a sense, a misnomer; it is really an act of aggression against American consumers and many American industries and workers, as well as against other nations, including some of this country's most important allies.

There is a good chance that this reactionary trade legislation can be blocked in the Senate if strong presidential leadership is forthcoming. The Senate includes a group of at least 20 dedicated liberal-trade supporters who might be joined by many other senators shrinking from the bill's more extreme provisions, such as the "Byrnes trigger," which would impose compulsory quotas on a long list of items whenever imports of these items exceeded a certain share of the American market.

One problem for the President in fighting against the Mills bill has been his own political commitment to the American textile industry—especially its Southern department—to restrict Japanese textile imports one way or another. The failure last summer to work out a deal with the Japanese for voluntary quotas led the Nixon administration to ask Congress for compulsory quotas on textiles—thereby opening the floodgates to the Mills bill.

Now the President's special assistant, Peter Flanigan, and the Japanese ambassador to the United States are making a final effort to work out a "voluntary" deal that will permit the President to consider his obligations to the American textile industry discharged—and enable him to come out solidly against the Mills bill. If that can be done, the chances will grow that the protectionists can be prevented from railroading the Mills bill through Congress this year. The new Congress assembling in January would then have a chance to weigh more carefully the kind of trade legislation needed to serve the true interests of the nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

High Time, Gentlemen

The British Tourist Authority has set up an inquiry into how the drinks laws affect tourism and tourists. Tourism isn't a lame-duck quacking for a handout. It is a booming and profitable growth industry presenting a highly legitimate, highly important point of view.

It is a dusty welcome to these friendly cash customers from abroad to tell them they can't have a tankard of beer on a sultry summer afternoon. Because it's "after hours."

Or to whisk their glasses away before the end of a holiday meal. Because it's "after time." The British public themselves are fed up with such absurdities. Foreigners must think the whole rigmarole absolutely crazy.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Tragedy as Usual

For East Pakistan it is tragedy, as usual. Simple tragedy, with tens of thousands dead; complex tragedy, full of ironies and human sloth and sickening fatalism. The world can and must respond to the simple challenge, providing relief and expertise and some of the money to make the Ganges Delta safe. But only Pakistan can tackle the complex issues. Pakistan asks for help, but only Pakistan, in the deepest sense, can help herself.

For 23 years of freedom, the rulers of West Pakistan have allowed the listless millions of the overcrowded, undernourished East to languish. Pakistan has been the Punjab—wittier, cleverer, fatter. The army the civil service, and the landlords together have contrived to bleed away what scanty wealth the East produces.

The first and right problem is simply saving lives. But later there will be a second choice: Pakistani forgetfulness and acceptance of more tragedy or Pakistani determination finally to stem the floods.

—From the Guardian (London).

The New Management

The new management in Westminster is already confronted with familiar difficulties. The trade unions have set off a wave of demands which could increase the wage level by more than 12 percent, while production is growing by only 2 percent—an imbalance which, just after their flying start, could push the pioneers of a liberal Toryism back into the played-out field of "Butskellism."

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

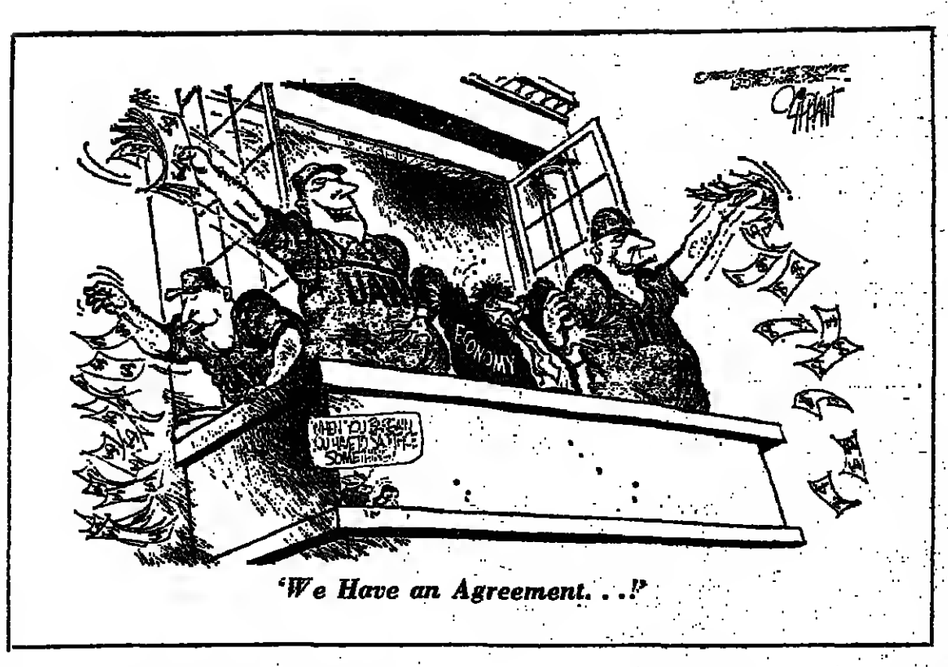
November 17, 1895

LE MANS—After a long period of inactivity, the guillotine accomplished its terrible task once more here yesterday morning when a man named Lanceleur was publicly executed for the murder of an old man and woman, on Feb. 22. After a short mass the condemned man took communion and, with extraordinary courage, walked to the guillotine. A large crowd had assembled to witness the execution. After it was over, spectators declared that too long a time had elapsed between the fixing of the head on the *lunette* and the fall of the knife.

Fifty Years Ago

November 17, 1920

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The student body of St. John's College here has gone on strike despite efforts of the governor, and has issued an ultimatum to the college president, charging inefficiency and threatening to stay away until student demands are met. The trouble arose over a hazing two weeks ago. After an all-night meeting, the students decided that in future all rules must be satisfactory to them or they will leave. The secretary of the Navy has threatened to "put a few hazers in jail as a fine example" to the strikers.



'We Have an Agreement. . .!'

Obscenity and the Law

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In approaching the subject of obscenity the sane man should avoid indignation, pious or libertarian. One possibility is the mocking tone taken by Benn Levy, the playwright and former member of Parliament, in a letter to The Times of London the other day.

Studies in several countries, Levy said, have found that criminal laws against obscenity do nothing to prevent depravity and corruption, their stated original purpose. But many people still feel deeply that we must have such laws, so we had better find another reason for them: We must "look for a crime to fit the punishment."

Levy was in fact making a more serious point than he intended. Public attitudes are changing; the old justifications for suppressing books and films and the like will not stand up. But there still are social interests to be protected. The problem is to identify them—to bring legal order into an area where disorder is rolling society unnecessarily and making the law seem ludicrous.

Challenge to Court

As it happens, the Supreme Court of the United States has a rare opportunity right now to introduce some civilized clarity into the legal treatment of obscenity. It is hearing a number of significant obscenity cases, and they coincide with other developments that point toward possible accommodation of the conflicting interests.

The recent report of the Commission on Obscenity has particular relevance. Politicians rushed to denounce the majority's conclusion that "there is no warrant for continued governmental interference with the full freedom of adults to read, obtain or view whatever such material they wish." But the Supreme Court cannot brush the report aside, for it represents the first serious American effort to investigate the significance of obscenity instead of theorizing about it.

The commission's research points inescapably to the finding that obscenity does not cause anti-social conduct. It is not scientifically conclusive evidence; no one claims it is. But it is the best available so far, much better than political fulminations, and it must carry weight in a court, that demands compelling reasons for any restriction on freedom of expression.

Approach in 1957

The Constitution, after all, commands freedom of speech. That is not a self-executing rule, but at the least it requires the state to show some impressive social interest in suppression. The burden is on the authorities to justify control, not on the individual to justify freedom. And the commission report is bound to make the justification of criminal laws against alleged obscenity more difficult.

When the Supreme Court first addressed itself to the problem, in 1957, it struck what was then an informed and sensitive balance. On the one hand, it held that obscenity was outside the Constitution's protections. On the other, it defined the obscene so narrowly—as utterly without redeeming social importance—that much would still be protected.

But that formula turned out to have an operating difficulty: It focused everything on definition, on judging each disputed work in terms of art and sex—a task that befuddled judges and confused everyone else.

Over the years, also, the framework of public consciousness in which the court functions has drastically changed on this issue. Whatever moralizing may go on, the majority of ordinary Americans has made clear by what it pays to read and see that it does not believe there is a vital social interest in suppressing obscenity.

In a way the commission itself signifies that change in attitude. When appointed, it was not expected by anyone to favor an end to restriction. Its chairman, Dean William B. Lockhart of the Minnesota Law School, had proposed a sophisticated theory for deciding what should be prohibited. But he and the majority abandoned the quest for definition and came out for a rule of freedom.

The court has already begun to move away from the emphasis on judging individual works. It has allowed blanket protection of children and of those adults who do not want to get sexually explicit material through the mail. Eighteen months ago—without dissent among the justices who reached this issue—it held that a man's possession of an obscene film for his own private use could not be criminally punished.

Accent on Privacy

The trend of all these shifts in law and public attitudes is to give fresh emphasis to one social interest: privacy. That is the individual's freedom to see and read what he wants—as long as he does not exploit it or invade the sensibilities of others.

Such a view would meet the real contemporary concerns about sexual portrayal. It would take the criminal law out of the wasteful and degrading task of snooping into private taste. But it would also allow a community to prevent public displays of the sort that now sully the Times Square area—displays that really assault the privacy of sensitive citizens.

To make such an accommodation is to ask a great deal of the Supreme Court, but in our system it alone can really do so. The court's duty—and opportunity—are to cut through hypocrisy, weigh the various interests in constitutional terms and reach a balance justified in reason.

A Lesson in French

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon did some thinking out loud about political style and statecraft on his journey to Paris last week to honor Gen. de Gaulle, a master of the art.

The President's purpose was to speak about De Gaulle, not about himself. It may only have been coincidence, that with the heat of a bruising political campaign so close behind him, Nixon was expressing enormous respect, indeed envy, for the late French leader's ability to rally a nation with his eloquence.

Whether or not this provides any clue to President Nixon's thinking about his own future political style, it can be noted that American presidents in the past have returned from overseas visits—especially to France—with a yearning to add more touches of style, of drama, to the American leadership image.

President Kennedy, and especially his wife, were so captivated by the grandeur of the reception given them at Versailles in 1961 that they altered the pattern of White House social life to add more flair and drama.

President Nixon himself was struck by the eye-catching finery of palace guards and ceremonial police he saw on his 1969 trip to Europe. He tried to dress up the drab uniforms of the White House police. That experiment in cream-colored tunics with gold nylon trim and vinyl caps foundered, however, on gibes about "Ruritania."

On his most recent trip it was the felicity of De Gaulle in speech and prose that President Nixon repeatedly cited admiringly to newsmen aboard Air Force One.

He Had 'Class'

"He had the class, the ability," Nixon said at one point, "to move into a very important subject in an easy way."

De Gaulle's conversation, President Nixon observed, "was full of that kind of brilliant ability to summarize in a sentence what most of us would have taken several minutes, several paragraphs [to say] and not say it as well."

The general usually disdained small talk, chit-chat, said Mr. Nixon; he reached unhesitatingly for the fundamentals.

The President, illustrating De Gaulle's ability to sum up an entire situation in one felicitous phrase, quoted De Gaulle's 11-word description of the chaotic consequences for victor and vanquished alike in World War II:

"All the nations of Europe lost the war. Two were defeated."

De Gaulle, President Nixon also went on to say, "liked to express views directly, honestly, candidly. He wouldn't beat around the bush . . ."

Here Nixon must have been speaking more for the public record than for his own private assessment. De Gaulle's writings show with extraordinary candor that he considered it vital for a leader to employ, at times, anything but candor to mold public opinion.

In De Gaulle's earliest analysis of leadership ("The Edge of the Sword," 1932), he wrote:

'When to Dissemble'

"The great leaders have always carefully stage-managed their effects . . . the statesman must concentrate all his efforts on captivating men's minds. He has to know when to dissemble, when to be frank. He must pose as the servant of the public in order to be its master. He must outbid his rivals in self-confidence, and only after a thousand intrigues and solemn undertaking will he find himself entrusted with full power."

That was precisely the strategy he employed in what Nixon cited to newsmen as De Gaulle's greatest postwar accomplishment, saving France from civil war between 1958 and 1962. The French leader pulled the rug from under the men who paved his way to return to rule France in 1958, in the mistaken belief that he would keep Algeria under French rule.

It was during this period that Nixon, as Vice-President in the Eisenhower administration, first met De Gaulle, on a visit to the United States in 1960. Later, when Nixon was in the political wilderness, he received special attention from De Gaulle; the French president received him as a private citizen in 1963 and 1967.

Whether it is the acknowledged stagecraft or the statesmanship of the late French president that registers most sharply in President Nixon's memory of him was left undisclosed. The odds appeared high, however, that President Nixon shares the French leader's conviction that the two are inseparable.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Bernard Levin From London:

Before it's all over, there is going to be a splendid, hilarious, knock-down, drag-out brawl.

LONDON.—It begins to look as though, before Britain's Common Market application is decided one way or the other, there is going to be a really enjoyable—that is to say, absolutely disgraceful—political dogfight in this country, to the immense entertainment—I mean horror—of the bystanders, who now seem certain to be treated to—beg pardon, appalled by—the most magnificent—that is, lamentable—spectacle of bloody noses, torn ears, and missing teeth.

A few weeks ago, for a start, the minister now in charge of Britain's application, Geoffrey Rippon, was so injudicious as to use, in a House of Commons discussion of the subject, the word "when," instead of the word "if." Now it is official party doctrine, in both the Conservative government and the Labor opposition, that Britain will sign the Treaty of Rome only if the terms are acceptable—if, that is, we can be satisfied that the transitional period necessary for the adjustment of our agricultural and horticultural industries is long enough, if the position of the primary producing areas of the Commonwealth is adequately safeguarded, if our cost of living will not rise too rapidly or steeply, and so on. Mr. Rippon's "when" was instantly pounced on by the anti-marketeers as evidence that the present government has decided to accede to the treaty and join the Market whether the terms are right or not.

Heath's Caution

What is more, the anti-marketeers are right: this government will join Europe on the best terms it can get (Mr. Heath has been very careful indeed never to give the slightest indication of what would, and what would not, be acceptable) and these will be presented as admirable in every way. Of course, there is a dissident minority in the Tory ranks in the Commons, but they have been effectively isolated and have no serious leadership.

Across the party divide, Mr. Wilson's men are in far greater ostensible disarray. A very substantial, and very vociferous, minority of his MPs are entirely opposed to Britain's entry into the Market, on any terms whatever, and a further bloc is opposed unless very favorable conditions can be negotiated. The reasons range from serious and very proper concern for the effect of still more inflationary price rises, through complex long-term economic arguments, to fears of Britain's surrendering part of her ancient sovereignty, all the way to the firm conviction on the Labor party's fellow-traveling left that the Common Market is in some sense directed against the interests of the Soviet Union. But, however multicolored a patchwork Labor's anti-Market forces present, there is no doubt that Mr. Wilson must pay, or at any rate appear to pay, far greater attention to his dissidents than Mr. Heath so far need pay to his own.

The line-up, then, is thus: Both parties are officially committed to entry "if the price is right." The Tory government, and to a lesser extent the Labor leadership, are in practice committed to entry whether the price is right or not. Many Conservatives stir i the thought, but most a to go along for the ti many prominent Laborite ing a number of form ministers) are violently erously opposed to entr

Enter Mr. Be

The latest developm speech by the tirelessly Wedgwood Benn. For s the anti-marketeers have ing a national referendu subject because they felt stampede a majority i against. Now Mr. Ben pro-Market (at least I is, but his prose is so ob his arguments so delph is impossible to be cer come out in support of endum proposal—on th that, since Britain wou quired to surrender co certain of her activiti supra-national Market the nation must be s decide. No matter th has signed scores of t her time which have i surrender of control o her affairs; in some my this one is felt to be di

And over it all there figure of Enoch Powel the steam began to go racialist policies, it began instead his anti-Market (it came as a surprise t learn that he had any a sentiments), for this color question, is a s which he might be able over the heads of his o leadership and the Labo ship alike to his natural ency" in the country. T dissidents in Parliament follow him, of course, tho a Labor voter can be her ing for Enoch, because E throw the blacks out" dissidents in Parliament a handful, will not follo either; but in the countr there is a very solid bloc voters—and party activi who will follow him lo tion to the Common Ma

There is also, of course sibility that Mr. Wilson will announce that the T are unacceptable to all zens, particularly him, the Labor party will n Britain's entry. It is d See how even Mr. Wil turn such a somersault smashing his party to but anybody who und Mr. Wilson's politico-at is in for some nasty sur

The players circle c warily, watching for and each prepared to he can when the explos The rivalries, the doubl the bids for power, the political revolt—all through and across t and the whole political Knives are sharpened, e ed, knuckle-dusters reach. The outcome unpredictable, except spect: Before it's all o going to be a splendid knock-down-and-drag-c Merciful heavens! W saying? I mean there be a truly shocking dis tional disunity and p terness.

Letters

Small Thoughts

After reading the letters of T. R. Lowman, Thomas Collison and Elizabeth Mason on Dr. Reich's "The Greening of America," I have come to the conclusion that Abel Green, Variety's editor, had something when he urged people to:

THINK SMALL.—Big ideas upset people.

TOM VAN DYCKE.
Montfermeil, France.

War and Slogans

In the IHT for Oct. 31-Nov. 1, Nixon is quoted as saying: "They're fighting in Vietnam so that those young men who are outside shouting their obscene slogans won't have to fight in Vietnam or anywhere else." In other words, a war to end war—the promise of World War I. Like the French aristocrats after the French Revolution, Nixon has learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

GEORGE OLSHAUSEN.
Split, Yugoslavia.

Herblock and Guns

In reference to the cartoon by Mr. Herblock appearing on Page 6 of your Nov. 6 edition, I am thoroughly disgusted with this type of pictorial freedom with my image. I proudly belong to the NRA and fully support the efforts it is making to maintain my right to personal possessions, in the form of firearms. I deeply resent being pictured as a gun-toting gangster advocating mass murder.

I own many firearms in my Stateside collection and have never killed anyone. I have complied with the law and registered my weapons. I am afraid that if Mr. Herblock were to research his subject, he would find that the NRA (and its members) are above reproach in advocating stronger firearm and anti-crime legislation which will have visible effect rather than the mess of useless and irritating laws which have been passed or are pending. The NRA is also one of the strongest voices for conservation of our natural resources in Congress.

I am sure I am not alone in my resentment of Mr. Herblock's caricature. Reference is made to a recent issue of Time concerning the pleasures of the average working American—"whiskey, the bowling alley, a gun collection." Perhaps the label placed on the tough should read: "Organized crime lobby for protection of criminals." These people seem to be doing a much better job in Congress than the NRA, as evidenced by the amount of useful anti-lation which appeared

I would strongly sugg Herblock, and others li flaunt their obvious i the issue of gun contro to the NRA's official "The American Rifle obtain both sides of t that, as a nationally respected figure repre views of the news me better represent the than a preconceived all, guns and gun criminals.

C. L. W
Rozendaal, Holland.

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From "They Never Come Back," by Lars Hillesberg.

Perhaps the exhibition would have been more radical had the choices fallen to the director of the Modern Museum here, Pontus Hulton, who is known for his leftist viewpoint.

Be that as it may, there is a striking painting, "Adam and Eve," by the 30-year-old Olle Kaks, who is exhibiting eight paintings. The picture shows a naked young couple, treading knee-deep through water, with Adam holding the girl's bra and underclothes in his left hand and his right arm around her waist. Kaks calls his picture: "The Snake Is With Us." But unlike other snakes, Kaks's is not twined around a tree, whispering into Eve's ear, but angrily raises its head above the water in the foreground, as if in protest.

Ola Billgren

One third of the exhibition (21 paintings) is devoted to works by Ola Billgren, considered one of the more talented and promising of the younger artists. His paintings are strictly realistic, but he combines an original sense of timing and juxtaposition. His "Mediterranean" is a large oil, divided down the center, with a couple in a bedroom scene on the right, and a view of a palm-lined avenue on the left, evidently the French Riviera. His subtle lights and lengthening shadows set the time at late afternoon and impart life and added realism to the picture.

Billgren's other works cover a wide range, from still lifes to detailed portraits, or, rather, sections of portraits in which the setting plays as much of a role as the personage.

John-é-Franzen spent two and a half years on the U.S. West Coast (from 1966 to 1968) where he joined Hell's Angels, the motor cycle gang—the gang provided him, he says, with "indispensable" first-hand knowledge. His interests are cars, motorcycles and girls and he treats his subjects with a brutality that one associates, rightly or wrongly, with Hell's Angels.

Some Swedish newspapers have charged that the exhibition is an attempt to woo neutral Sweden into the "cultural bloc" of the Common Market.

At any rate, Scandinavia is having a chance to see its younger artists through the eyes of a Frenchman before the exhibition travels to Paris.

The Problem of Underpopulation in France

By Candace Dumont

'The average French family is unlikely to be persuaded by an extra $30 a month to go from two to three children.'

PARIS.—While the United States and other countries are growing increasingly—and justifinbly—alarmed about overpopulation, France considers one of its major problems to be underpopulation and has been struggling to increase its numbers for many years.

Through its social security and family allotment plans, the French government spends approximately $4.5 billion annually in financial aid to induce its citizens to have children.

The list of benefits is lengthy. Beginning with pregnancy, social security pays expectant parents about $250 in three installments, with a bonus for children born within two years of their parents' wedding or within three years of a previous birth in the family. All medicine, doctors' fees, hospital and nursery expenses, plus postnatal care, are largely reimbursed by social security. By law, a working mother is given a minimum leave of absence of six weeks before the birth and two months after. During this period her salary is paid in full—half by her employer, half by social security—and her job cannot be filled, creating some hesitation among employers about hiring young married women.

Family Aid

After the birth, a government agency for *allocations familiales* takes over, making monthly payments to all families with dependent children under 20. The sums paid greatly increase for families with three children, who receive a monthly average of $45, and rise by another $30 for each additional child. If the mother does not work, an extra $18 is paid each family.

Ninety-eight percent of all French citizens are covered by social security and 100 percent are eligible for the allocation plan. Large families, those with three children or more, also receive special rates on public transportation.

In addition, there are low-cost government nurseries and virtually free education.

France's policy may puzzle the ecology-conscious and all those to whom a stubbornly nonincreasing population sounds ideal. Why should a country smaller in area than the state of Texas, with a population of 50 million (one quarter of the U.S. population), 90 people per square kilometer compared to 22 in the United States, and a housing shortage with to increase its population?

The reasons are mostly economic. Seriously depleted by two world wars and Malthusian-minded parents, France's population curve declined steadily until 1946. The result was—and to a somewhat smaller degree still is—a severely distorted population pyramid, with a greatly increasing and disproportionate number of older people to be supported by a reduced and nonincreasing number of working-age citizens. This asymmetry was in large part responsible for France's alarming stagnation between 1913-1938, and for its failure to evolve industrially at the same rate as other Western industrial nations.

Third Republic

In 1939, the Third Republic decided that since French parents could not be relied upon to produce large families on their own, a monetary incentive would be introduced. Succeeding governments have all maintained and enlarged this policy.

However, all these measures, while helpful, have fallen far short of their mark. After watching the French birth rate increase considerably between 1946-1960 (and it can be argued that the postwar baby boom prevalent everywhere was in large part responsible), the 1960s saw it slip steadily backward. There were 18.1 births per 1,000 population in 1964, 18.9 in 1967. Today, at 16.7, the birth rate is not far from the 1936 level of 14.9.

The decline set in despite immigration, medical progress and the fact that the large war-baby generation has now reached the child-bearing age.

Deeply concerned, the Pompidou government has just taken additional steps to increase the aid: raising sums paid to pregnant mothers and to the families—especially those with at least three children—and the creation of new nurseries.

This entails a budget increase of some $200 million on top of the usual annual rise of 4 1/2 percent. Government demographic experts feel that the magic formula for increasing the birth rate is increased security.

However, the average French family, which has 2.4 children, is unlikely to be persuaded by an additional $30 a month to go from two to three children.

Some will sigh with relief if the plan doesn't work, because, although economically France needs more people, the world at large does not. In 1850 the world population was approximately 1 billion; in 1930, 2 billion; today it is 3.5 billion. Projections for the year 2000 reach 7 billion, and many ecologists feel that the earth's food supply and environment can only sustain between 6 and 9 billion.

Dining Out in Rome

Applying a Dumas Theory To Stuffing a Pheasant

By Naomi Barry

ROME.—Alexandre Dumas was a great eater and a great cook, and he wrote about some dishes that he never got around to executing. One of Dumas's more extravagant flights into gastronomic prose recently inspired a splendid new dish: Pheasant Porthos. The idea came from a passage in Chapter 153 of "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne."

Angelo Bettoja, owner of the Roman restaurant Massimo d'Azeglio, read Dumas's mouth-watering description of a boned roast lamb stuffed with small sausages from Strasbourg, *andouillettes* (small sausages made of chitterlings) from Troyes, and *mauviettes* (larks) from Pithiviers. After he checked Escoffier and found a similarly concocted pheasant dish, he proceeded with his own culinary surprise package.

Applying the Dumas theory that a treasure within a treasure adds up to more treasure, Mr. Bettoja dreamed up a boned pheasant stuffed with a breast of partridge which in turn was lined with a breast of thrush. At the heart was a rich truffle-studded knob of *foie gras*. To retain its shape, the pheasant was tightly wrapped in a patchwork of stitched chicken skins. As it roasted, it was basted with cognac and white wine.

The creation has been named Pheasant Porthos, in deference to the paragraph in which the convivial musketeer explained to the king bow lamb was eaten in his part of the country.

Mr. Bettoja altered the Dumas ingredients because he is a passionate hunter and his estate near Orvieto is well-stocked with game birds, including bob-white quails imported from Georgia. Consequently, raw materials would not be lacking. Furthermore, he wanted an extraordinary dish for his mother's 70th birthday party.

The chef of the Massimo d'Azeglio was given the job of translating fiction into fact. With Dumas propped up in his kitchen, he produced a triumph for Mamma who was born in Russia, brought up in America, and married an Italian hotelier when she came to Rome as a young woman to study singing.

The family success with Pheasant Porthos has now entered the repertory of the Massimo d'Azeglio. It is available during the hunting season months of November and December on 24 hours' notice. It costs 18,000 lire (approximately $29), but one bird will serve four persons.

The restaurant, founded in 1875 by Mr. Bettoja's great-great grandfather, offers some of the finest cooking in Rome. With a location slightly off the fashionable track, it appeals mainly to cognoscenti who want the kind of food that is way out of the range of the usual Roman trattoria. Not to be missed is the delicate seafood *risotto alla Certosina*, which is gently cooked in white wine and fish stock and subtly impregnated with the flavors of bay leaf, rosemary and thyme.

The Massimo d'Azeglio is probably the only restaurant in Rome to have California wines in its cellar. They were a present to Mr. Bettoja from 21 in New York. The customs men, used only to Italian wines going to America, held the stock for eight months while they tried to puzzle the secret in wine bottles coming from the United States. Skeptical and unconvinced, they finally broke down and let them in.

Massimo d'Azeglio, 14 Via Cavour, Rome. Telephone: 46-06-46. Open seven days a week. Apart from the Pheasant Porthos, the average price for a meal is about $6.

...ef Oliver's Diet for Cruising Gourmets

By Hebe Dorsey

...Nov. 16.—Losing ...n a gourmet diet ...mpossible to most ...not to Raymond ...r of the three-star ...r restaurant at the ...l and one of the ...b chefs.

...has worked out an ...t with the Paquet ...will have some 600 ...a low-calorie diet ...sing around the ...slands on a luxury ...Mermoz, starting ...971.

...involves psychology ...calories. Doctors ...s will look after ...side of things while ...nd three assistants ...r the kitchen.

...ng principle is: ...man that he can... ...or that. The min... ...that, you get the ...panic and just ...at food. Instead," ...l, "you must say, ...g to eat this. It's ...d that way, you ...onnaise made with ...which, I assure you, ...ent."

...mptation, Mr. Oli... ...won't take along ...ds such as bread or starch. "What you don't have, you don't miss," he said.

A conscientious man, Mr. Oliver has been trying all his recipes himself, which means he has slimmed some but he still has his *bon vivant* look. Author of 25 cookbooks, including "La Cuisine" (300,000 copies sold, including 100,000 in the United States at $28.50 each), he has a very direct and happy relationship with food, and, of course, with wine.

Aboard the Mermoz there will be wine and even liquor. "But each customer will have a bar card," Mr. Oliver pointed out. "Every time he has a whisky, we'll punch a hole. That way, at the end of the trip, we'll have a way to check up on him."

The larder will be full of vegetables, artichokes, pineapples and other low-calorie foods. But no sugar—"We'll use synthetic sugar instead. Lots of meat, of course, but I'll go heavy on fish and seafood."

Mr. Oliver claims that sauces are not the villains most dieters think they are. "A *bourguignon* can be a lot less harmful than a fat piece of steak. And of course, one must never, but never dunk bread in the butter that surrounds a *sole meunière*."

Then there are all those little tricks. "If you drink a whole quart of water in the morning, you won't feel thirsty at lunch," Mr. Oliver said, swallowing a giant glass of water. He has been working on the diet project for the past 12 years but this will be the first time he has put it to practice.

A typical, 500-calorie lunch, he said, could include *mousseline de homard, galette Zinetti, escalopinette à la crème, mousseline au parmesan and bâtons de Jacob*. It may not sound much like a diet but Mr. Oliver says it is and insists that it will also be *très bon*.

Chance.

Chef Raymond Oliver and fanciful model of the Mermoz.

...Music Prize

...Nov. 19 (Reuters). ...Czechoslovak com... ...Kucera was award... ...a biennial Queen ...music prize this ...e prize of 10,000 ...t $2,400) was re... ...ear for symphonic

Midi Makes a Comeback in Moscow

By David Nagy

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The beautiful brunette sauntered down the runway of a Moscow fashion house advancing a Russian revolution with every step—the see-through, no-bra look.

But for the loud piano accompaniment, you could have heard a pin drop.

The nude look invaded Russia in the All-Union House of Fashion, several long stone throws from the Kremlin. The occasion was the showing of fall, winter and spring wardrobes "designed to show the essence of fashion for 1971."

The main message of the show was that the midi dress, something Soviet women have worn throughout living memory, is now the official fashion here as well as in Paris. What really turned heads was designer Lena Telegin's see-through evening gown.

Strategic Stripe

The Soviet Union's first, it was a black velvet midi gown with transparent black silk blouse and two strategic horizontal black stripes. Nikita S. Khrushchev certainly would have reddened at the sight, and it is doubtful Soviet officialdom is now any less conservative, but a female official of the fashion house told an interviewer:

"This kind of thing is very individual. I think those who will object will be in the minority. And if they're going to object, they can stay at home.

"Our artists consider there's no more beautiful sight than a woman's body, if it is revealed tastefully."

Those are fighting words in a land where a daring mini skirt is one cut more than four inches above the knee and can get the wearer lectured on the street by passing *babushkas* (grannies). But there was more.

The lady said the see-through fashion was not meant for mass production but would be aimed at individuals who might like to wear it for home entertaining or for theatrical performers.

"And I think we'll develop a blouse with see-through elements for summer wear."

Other trends in Soviet fashion revealed at the show:

● The mini skirt, seen occasionally on Moscow streets for some time, is still approved—for teen-agers, in summertime. In Moscow, judging by the show, mini means three to six inches above the knee.

● Soviet designers are backing the midi skirt to the hilt. "The most fashionable length now is cut 14.5 inches from the floor," said the announcer, and three quarters of the show illustrated her point.

● London's mod look is heavily favored for both men and women—extra-wide, sharply notched lapels, nipped waists and flared tails, bell bottoms and deep back vents. So is the Bonnie and Clyde look in ladies' hats, which tended to have broad droopy brims.

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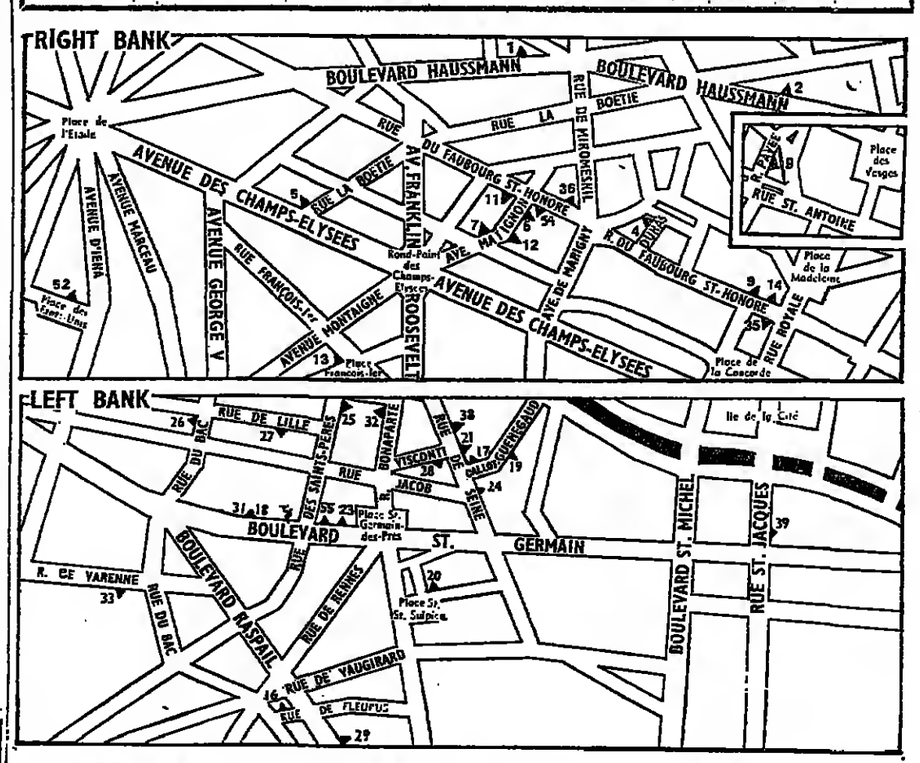

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26¾	9¼	Abacus .74t	12	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	—½
78½	56¼	AbbtLb 1.10	58	73½	73¼	72½	72½	+¼
51½	35⅜	ACF Ind 2.40	31	45¼	45⅜	44½	44¾	—⅝
24	13	AcmeClev .80	25	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
46	36	Acme Mkt 2b	11	37½	37½	37⅛	37⅛	—½
16¾	11⅛	AdmsE 1.24e	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	—¼
15⅝	8¼	Ad Millis .20	27	12⅛	12½	12	12¼	—¼
62	21	Address 1.55t	212	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22½	
14⅞	6½	Admiral	19	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	—⅜
45⅞	32⅞	AetnaLfe 1.40	128	39	39½	38¾	39⅜	+¼
19	6	Aguirre Co	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
39¾	19	Aileen Inc	14	24¼	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	—¼
48¼	33⅝	Air Prod .20b	91	43⅞	44	43½	43½	—⅛
20⅞	12½	Air Red .80e	101	17⅞	18	17⅝	17¾	
11½	3⅞	AJ Industries	25	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+¼
33¼	24⅛	Akzona 1a	9	27⅞	30	27⅞	30	
18½	13¼	Ala Gas 1.10	5	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	—⅛
27	9½	Alaska Intera	61	23⅛	23⅞	23⅜	23¼	+¼
43⅞	25¾	AlbertoC .32	2	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	—½
12¼	8	Albertsns .35	17	11	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
27⅞	19¼	AlcanAlu 1.20	122	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	
81⅞	12	AlcoStand .30	8	16¼	17	16¼	17	
25⅞	14½	Alexndra .30r	27	21½	21½	21	21	—⅛
13½	4½	Alleg Cp .20e	65	9⅛	9½	9	9½	—⅛
35⅞	25¾	AllegLud 2.40	15	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+½
46½	35⅞	AllegLud pf 3	12	37⅞	37½	37¼	37⅞	
22¼	17½	Alleg Pw 1.32	42	20⅛	20⅜	20	20¼	+⅛
28	16⅛	Allied Ch 1.20	153	17½	17¾	17¼	17½	
28	25¼	Alld Main .40	10	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝	+⅛
43⅝	20⅛	AlldMill .75b	9	24½	24¼	24½	24½	+⅛
32⅝	11½	Allied Pd .68	24	12¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
37⅝	17⅞	AlliedSir 1.40	11	21¼	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
14½	4⅝	AlldSup .15p	29	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
27	12⅞	Allis Chalm	73	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅜	—⅜
23¼	15	A'phaPC .40e	4	15	15	15	15	—⅛
74	47	Alcoa 1.80	267	52	52	51	51½	—¾
27	28½	AmalSug 1.60	5	23⅝	24	23½	24	
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50	63	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅛
24⅞	15⅝	Amer Es 1.20	5	19⅛	19⅛	18¾	18¾	—⅜
46⅝	20	Am Hess .22r	292	42¼	43	42¼	43	+½
101⅞	48	AmeH pf3.50	139	92¼	94½	92¼	94½	+1½
65	34	AAirFltr .80	39	51⅞	51⅞	51	51¼	—½
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .80	321	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	—½
17½	8⅛	Am Bak .05e	24	17⅛	17⅛	15⅞	16¼	—¾
43¼	29½	A Brnds 2.10	111	42	42	41½	41½	—⅜
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcst 1.20	x78	22½	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+⅛
45¼	34	Am Can 2.20	67	38¾	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	
26⅝	21½	A Can pf1.75	7	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
14⅝	6½	Am Cem .45p	29	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
29¾	21	A Chain 1.60	18	23⅝	23¾	23½	23¾	
26	15½	ACrySug 1.40	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
62	54½	ACryS pf4.50	z10	56	56	56	56	—1
32¾	21	ACyanid 1.25	154	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅛
50½	16¾	Am Distill 1	2	17½	17½	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
31⅝	19½	ADistTel .30a	34	26	26⅛	25½	25½	—¾
10¼	6⅛	Am DualVest	12	7	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
13¾	11	ADuVt pf.84a	1	12	12	12	12	
32	22	AmElPw 1.70	424	25¾	25⅞	25½	25¾	
21⅛	7⅝	Am Exp Ind	84	11	11	10¼	10¾	—½
66	50	AmExp pf A6	z130	58	58	57½	57½	
54⅞	11	A Genins .50	32	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13½	—¼
35¼	22¼	A Gnin pf1.80	21	24⅞	24¾	24⅝	24⅞	+¼
15⅞	8½	Am Haist .40	21	8¾	9	8⅝	8¾	
71½	51⅛	A Hama 1.60	124	65¼	66	65⅛	65½	—¼
105¼	76⅞	A Hame pf 2	4	95¼	98½	92½	98¼	—1¼
47½	26⅝	Am Hosp .24	142	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31	+⅜
17¾	7	Am Imst .50	14	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	—¼
45	10½	A Medical .12	30	20	20¾	20	20¼	—¼
40	28¾	A MiClx 1.40	100	29⅜	29⅜	29	29	—⅜
97	85½	A MiClx pf 4	2	88	88	88	88	—½
11⅝	5⅞	Am Motors	225	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	
43	30⅝	ANatGas 2.10	38	39⅛	40	39½	39⅝	
14¾	6	Am Photo .12	99	8⅛	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
99½	37⅛	AResDv .23e	99	45⅞	47½	45⅝	46⅞	+1¼
31½	14½	Am Sealing 1	1	16	16	16	16	—⅛
24⅝	12⅛	Am Ship .600	20	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+⅝
36⅛	21¼	A Smalt 1.90	333	25¼	25¼	24¾	25¼	
49½	27¾	AmSoAfr .70	60	47¾	47¾	47	47	
		AmSAfr fn.70	2	43	45	43	45	
37⅝	25½	Am Std 1	02	25¼	26½	25¾	26¼	
103	85	A Std pf4.75	3	81	82	81	82	+1
38½	12¼	Am Steril .48	x24	17	19⅛	18¾	19	—⅛
13	7¼	AT&T wt	234	8¼	8¼	8	8	—¼
52⅞	40⅜	Am T&T 2.60	898	45¼	45¼	44¾	45	—⅜
11¾	8⅛	Am WWk .56	17	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11½	+⅛
16½	13⅞	AW pref 1.25	z310	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	
15⅝	7	Am Zinc	2	8¼	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
25½	13	Ameron .60	11	19¼	19¼	19	19	—¼
21⅞	8⅝	Ametek .60a	52	12	12	11⅝	11½	—⅜
27½	16⅝	AMF Inc .90	251	24¼	24¾	24	24	—1
53⅞	22½	Amfac .65	121	36¼	36¾	36½	36½	—¼
57¼	41	AMP Inc .53	73	52	52¾	51⅞	51¾	—⅜
48½	12½	Ampex Corp	103	16	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
35	22	Amstar 1.60	21	32¼	32½	32	32¼	—¼
9¾	8	Amstar pf.68	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
39¾	24½	Amsted 2.40	x7	28⅞	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Amlel .32	5	6½	6½	6½	6½	
32¼	19⅛	Anocon 1.90	199	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	—½
44⅝	21¼	Anch Hock 1	18	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+¼
20¼	13	Ancaro Svc 1	18	16¼	16½	15¼	16½	—⅛
40¼	21½	And Clay 1.20	17	36¼	35¼	35½	35½	—¼
25⅝	18⅝	ApacheCp .25	18	13⅛	13¼	12¾	13⅛	
36⅝	20⅛	ApcoO 1.371	350	32½	33⅛	31⅝	32⅛	—¾
28⅛	11⅝	APL Corp	15	20	20	19¾	19¾	
22¼	11⅝	APL pf Cl.06	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	15⅜	—⅛
21	8⅝	APL pf B.50	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
118	74½	ARA Svc 1.06	0	112	112	111	1	—¼
42¼	5½	Arcalo .14e	104	18	18	18	18	
39	23	Arch Dan 1	8	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
23	16½	Ariz PSv 1.08	43	18⅞	19	18½	18⅞	
19⅝	6⅝	Arlans DS .20	62	7⅛	8	7½	8	+⅜
29⅞	19½	ArmcoS 1.60	131	19⅝	20	19½	19⅝	—⅛
29¾	24	Armc pf 2.10	13	26¾	27	26¼	26¾	—⅛
48½	38	Armour 1.60	4	44¾	45	44¾	45	+½
62	51½	garmr pl4.75	3	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¾	+1½
35⅝	21¾	ArmsI Ck .80	87	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	
43	24	Arm Ru 1.60	2	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	+⅜
20¼	12	Aro Corp .90	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
26½	17¾	Arvin Ind f	14	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
28⅞	11	Ashld Oil 1.20	66	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅞	—⅜
14	6¾	Assd Brew	8	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
45¾	26⅛	Assd DG 1.20	0	34¾	35	34⅝	35	+¼
34½	24⅞	Assd Spg 1.20	3	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
12	5¾	AsdTran .05p	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	—¼
28¼	12⅝	Athlone Ind	13	13¾	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	—⅛
26	19½	AtlCyEl 1.36	15	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
90⅞	44⅝	Atl Richfld 2	217	56⅝	57⅛	56¼	57	
54	46	AtlRch pf3.75	280	51	51	50⅞	50⅞	—⅛
153	75	Atl Rich pf 2	6	96	96	95½	95½	—1
61	38½	AtlRch pf2.80	68	46¼	46½	45¾	46¼	—⅜
25⅛	15½	Atlas Chem 1	18	22	22	21⅞	22	
4⅝	2⅝	Atlas Corp	99	2⅞	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
12¾	6	ATO Inc .08	36	7⅝	7¾	7½	7½	—⅛
16⅞	4⅛	Aurora Prod	15	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅞	+⅛
47¾	23½	Autom Data	127	40¾	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	—1¼
13⅛	3½	Automtn Ind	48	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
25¼	9	Avco Cp .60e	215	10⅛	10⅛	9½	9⅝	—½
53⅞	25	Avco pf3.20	30	32	22	31½	31½	—½
42¼	24¼	Avery Pd .20	51	31½	31⅝	31⅛	81⅛	+¼
13¾	6⅛	Avnet In .20o	78	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
61	51¾	Avnt pf2.50	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
82½	59⅛	Avon Pd 1.10	174	79	79	78½	79	—⅛
15	8⅛	Aztec Oil .73t	12	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	
		B						
30⅛	12⅞	BabckW .50	182	20¾	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
24¼	13⅛	BakrDilT .65	104	23	22¼	22⅜	23	—⅛
31½	25⅜	Balt GE 1.82	36	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	57	+⅛
65¾	57½	Balt pl B4.50	z20	60	62	60	60	—1½
19¼	5½	BangPnt .15p	21	6⅝	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
47	15	BangP pl 2	3	19	19	19	19	+½
22¼	12½	Bang pf1.25	1	12½	12½	12½	12½	
28	18⅞	Bk ofCal 1.34	7	22½	22¾	22½	22¼	+⅛
53½	39¼	Bank of NY 2	10	41⅞	41½	41¼	41½	+⅛
70⅞	55⅛	Bonk Tr 2.84	14	57⅛	57⅝	57	57⅝	
53½	23⅝	BarbO 2.311	13	36½	35¾	36¼	36½	
56⅛	29½	Bard CR .25	5	41	41	40¾	40¾	—¼
15⅝	10	Basic Inc .80	7	11¼	11¼	11	11	
31½	30	Basic pf2.50	z150	33¼	33¼	32¼	23¼	+¼
14	6⅝	Batees Mfg	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
17¾	10½	Bates Mf pf 1	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	—¼
26	8¾	Bath Ind	46	16⅝	16⅝	16	16¾	+⅛
62	28	BathIn pf2.50	22	42	42	41¾	41¾	—¼
79¾	27⅛	BauschLb .60	49	39¾	39¼	38⅛	29	—1
35½	19⅛	Baxt Lab .10	215	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+¼
12⅝	9⅛	Bayk Cig .50	6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
39½	23⅛	Beat Fds 1	66	31⅛	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+⅜
51½	19	Beckman .50	22	23	23⅝	22	23⅝	—¼
62¼	27⅛	Bect Dick .30	93	36⅝	26¾	35¾	35¾	+¼
19¼	8	Beech Air .75	17	10⅛	11	10⅝	10½	—⅛
34½	10¼	Beeleco Pet .50	73	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	—
27¾	22¾	Belden 1.60	2	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
22¼	13	BeldngH .600	4	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
57⅜	22½	Bell How .60	54	31	31	30½	30½	—½
15	5⅝	Bell Intrcon	41	7	7	7	7	
27¼	14¼	Bemis Co .40	3	15	15	15	15	
34⅝	20⅛	Bendix 1.60	42	24	24½	23⅞	24½	+⅛
58	38½	Bendix pf 3	6	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	—1
52¾	21	BeneefleeaCep e1e.e60	140	[illegible]	46⅝	[illegible]	46⅝	45
59	41	Benefl pf4.50	z160	52½	53½	52½	53½	+1½
79⅞	55½	Benefl pf4.30	2	72¾	72¾	72½	72¼	—1¼
33	26⅛	Benfl Spf 2.50	z220	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
13⅞	4⅝	Benguet	100	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—½
		Benguet fn	13	5	5	5	5	
15⅝	5⅛	Berkey Pho	72	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	—⅛
30⅝	20½	Beth Stl 1.80	303	21⅝	21⅝	20¾	20⅞	—½
50⅞	29	Big Three .60	36	43	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+⅜
52¾	39½	Black Dk .88	39	52¾	51⅝	50¾	51¼	+⅝
23½	10¼	BlairJohn .48	11	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
29⅞	17½	Bliss Loeg 1	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+¼
68½	57⅝	BlockHR .36	187	59½	60¼	59⅝	59½	—⅛
47½	26⅛	Blue Be'l 1.20	25	43⅝	44	43⅝	41⅝	+⅜
18¼	8½	Babbie Brks	59	13⅝	15⅛	12½	12⅞	—½
81⅞	12	Boeing Co .40	180	13½	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
76⅞	40	BoisCas .25b	220	47	47⅛	46	46⅜	—⅝
12	8	Bond Ind .67	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—½
25	13⅝	BookMth 1.28	9	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—¼
26	17½	Borden 1.20	122	22¾	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+⅛
26¾	18⅛	BorgWar 1.25	109	24⅛	24⅛	24	24½	+
14⅝	9⅛	Barmens .80	54	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅝
27⅞	30⅝	Bos Edis 2.24	13	33⅝	33½	33	33	—½
24⅞	9⅛	Bourns Inc	21	9⅛	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Brant Air .50	99	7	7⅛	7	7	
59⅝	43⅞	BriggSt 2.40a	5	49⅛	49⅛	48¾	49	—½
32¼	21½	Bdwy Hale 1	15	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	—¼
43¼	32	BdwyHal pf 2	21	36½	36½	36	36¼	+¼
28¼	23⅛	Brkwy Gl .60	218	26	26½	26	26	
27½	21½	BklynUG 1.72	5	22	23½	23	23¼	+¼
10⅛	3	Brown Co	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	—¼
17¼	8½	BwnShrp .20	4	8⅞	8¾	8½	8½	—¼
36	21½	BwnShoe 1.50	22	28⅛	28⅜	28¼	28⅛	—¼
19⅝	9⅞	BrunswK .10	233	17⅛	17¼	16⅝	17	—⅛
26⅛	14¾	Bucy Er 1.20	19	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅜
18¼	6	Budd Co .45p	49	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
64⅝	48⅞	Budd Co pf 5	z20	52½	52½	52½	52½	—½
7⅞	5¾	BudgF pf .60	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19	6¼	Budgt In .48p	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
57	27	BuffForg 1.10	9	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	—⅜
38½	13¼	BulovaW .60	63	19¾	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—¼
43¾	20½	BunkR pf1.50	12	27¼	28¼	27¼	27¼	
42½	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	84	38⅜	38⅜	37⅛	37⅞	—⅜
41⅜	20¾	Burl Na 1.77e	193	29	29	28½	28¼	—1
8½	5⅜	BurlNor pf.55	69	6½	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
23	12½	Burndy .70	39	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	—¼
172¾	78⅜	Burrghs .60	589	104½	104½	181⅛	104	—1½
19¼	10	BushUnv .961	3	11½	11½	11½	11½	+¼
		C						
41½	28	Cabot Co .70	13	38¾	38¾	38	38	—1
16¼	5	Cadence Ind	16	8	8⅛	8	8¼	+⅛
11⅝	5	Col Finanl	12	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
23¾	7½	Callohn Mng	38	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+⅛
34¾	15⅝	CampRL .45b	33	30¾	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	—⅜
36⅞	24⅝	Camp So 1.10	29	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
8¼	5⅝	Cdn Brew .40	21	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+⅛
75¼	48⅝	Cdn Poc 3.20	3	59¾	59½	59⅝	59¼	—¼
23½	12	CanolR 1.18	23	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	—½
36½	19½	Cop C Bdctg	155	26½	26½	25½	36	—⅞
57¼	37	Corbrun 1.50	x100	47	47¼	47	47	+⅛
16⅛	9½	Carlisl .e60	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
68½	23	CaroC&Oh 5	z100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—⅛
33⅞	21⅛	Caro PL1.46	53	22⅝	22¼	21¾	22	—¼
28	20	Carp Tc 1.60	15	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+⅛
35⅞	26½	CarrierCp .60	283	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	+⅜
35¼	11	CartWal .40a	53	13¾	13¾	13½	13¼	
33½	20	CastleCk .60b	60	29¾	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
44¾	30	CaterTr 1.20	67	35	35¼	35	35	—⅛
0⅝	3⅝	CCI Corp	14	4¾	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
25⅞	13	CCI Co lf1.25	1	15	15	15	15	—½
23	14¾	Ceca Corp .90	6	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	
64½	48⅞	ClanesCo 2	62	55⅝	55⅝	55	55⅛	+⅛
59½	49	Celan pfA4.50	8	54	54	54	54	+½
48½	16½	Cenca Ins .30	43	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
13	7½	Cent Fdy	5	0	9	9	9	+¼
34⅛	20	Cen Hud 1.48	13	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20	
24½	19	Cen IllLt 1.44	x24	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
64	55	CnIllLt pf4.50	z60	60½	60½	60½	60½	—1¼
19½	14⅛	CnlelPS 1.20	x80	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	—¼
25	10¾	CentLaEl 1	30	21½	21½	21½	21½	
17⅞	14¾	CenMPw 1.16	7	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
45¾	34⅞	Cenl SW 1.90	69	44⅛	44½	43⅞	44	—½
33	19⅝	Cent Soya 1	19	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½	
22⅝	15¾	CenTlU .900	69	18½	18¾	18⅝	18½	
29¼	17	Cerro 1.600	118	18⅝	10½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
26⅝	12⅛	Cert-ted .60	61	19½	9¾	18	18¼	—1⅜
25⅛	14½	Cert-td pf.90	21	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18½	—1⅛
24	11⅝	CsesnaAir .60	38	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	+¼
22¼	14⅝	CFI Sll .80a	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
16½	5¼	Chadbrn Inc	113	5¾	6	5⅝	5¾	
29¼	19¾	ChampS 1.20	33	27	27½	27	27¼	
49½	32½	Chartr NY 2	32	34¼	34¾	34¼	34½	
56¼	37½	ChaseMn 1.80	148	46½	46⅞	45¾	46⅝	+⅝
31¼	27½	ChsMT e.43e	1072	31⅞	31⅞	30	30⅝	—1⅛
30⅛	10⅝	Checkr Mot	3	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
14⅝	6¾	Chelsa .24	33	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
28¾	19½	Chemtron 1	7	22¾	22¾	22½	22¾	+¼
67½	45½	ChemNY 2.60	32	57	57⅛	57	57	—⅜
12⅝	4⅝	Chmwy .20b	86	7¾	7⅞	7¼	7¾	—⅛
58¾	39⅛	Ches Ohio 4	15	48⅞	49¾	48½	49¾	+¼
52⅞	32¾	Chesebroug 1	68	42⅛	42⅝	42	42⅛	—¼
18½	4⅝	Chi East Ill	7	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
		ChiEastIll rt	22	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16	
19½	6¼	ChiMil SPO	43	9½	9¾	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
25¼	10	Chi Mil SP pf	10	13	15	12⅝	12⅞	—⅜
38½	27¼	ChiPneuT 2	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	—⅜
22	11¼	ChRIP ct UP	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	—½
21¾	10	Ch RI cl NW	10	15⅝	15¾	15¼	15¼	—1
11⅝	5¼	ChocFull .25r	27	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
11½	4⅛	Chris Clt .30p	75	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
22	10	Chrs cvpf.20r	15	15⅝	16	15¼	16	—⅜
31⅝	13½	Chromall .50	101	15⅛	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	+½
35¾	16⅛	Chrysir .60	339	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅜
43	33½	Cinn Bell 2.40	7	42⅜	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	
27⅜	21	Cinn GE 1.50	109	26½	26¾	26⅛	26½	+⅛
110	105½	CinG pf9.30	z110	110½	110½	109½	109½	—½
67½	61½	CinG pf4.75	z50	61½	61½	61½	61½	—½
61	51½	CinGE pf 4	z160	54	55	53	53	
48⅝	30½	CinMilac 1.40	x50	30	30	29¾	29¾	—⅛
44	32⅝	CITFin 1.80	77	39⅛	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	—⅜
118	80	CIT pf5.50B	1	96	96	96	96	
50¼	34	CitiesSvc 2.20	137	41⅜	41⅞	41⅛	41½	+⅛
28¼	10½	City Inv .50	300	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
46½	22⅛	CityInv pf B2	71	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26½	—¼
57	24½	CityIn pf1.31	1	31	81	31	31	—2
11¼	5	City Strs .20p	3	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
36	24¼	Clark Eq 1.40	6	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+⅛
33¼	15	Clark Oil .40	20	19¼	19¼	18½	18⅝	—⅜
54	33⅝	Clev Clil 1.80	2	49½	49½	49½	49½	—½
36½	35	ClevElIll 2.16	48	36	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	—⅛
31½	18⅝	Clorox 1e	44	30⅛	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	
81¾	14¾	CleetlPea .90	25	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅝	+¼
21¼	12⅝	CluettP pl 1	4	15¼	15¼	15	15	—½
24	10½	CNA Finl .50	88	15	15⅝	14¾	15	
32⅛	15⅝	CNA pf Al.10	56	20½	20½	20⅛	20¼	
49¾	31¾	Coast St Gas	115	44⅛	44½	43¼	44¼	—¼
50	34	CstSGs pf1.19	1	50	50	50	50	+1
86½	63	Coca Col 1.44	178	81½	82	81	81½	+
48	26½	CocaBllo 1.32	31	47	47	46½	46¾	—½
24¼	22½	Coca Bllg wl	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
45⅞	31½	Colo Pal 1.30	44	42¾	42	42¼	43	+½
32	20⅝	Callins Alk 1	10	31	31	31	81	
37¼	9	Collin R .20p	34	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅛
37⅞	24	ColoIntsl 1.60	10	32	32½	32	32¼	+½
26	12	Colt Ind 1	74	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
54½	37½	Colt In pf4.25	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—⅛
22½	16	Colt In pf1.60	7	17⅞	17¼	17	17¼	
49⅞	23⅞	CBS 1.400	152	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	—1
30	15¼	CBS pf 1	19	17⅝	17⅝	17	17½	—¼
39⅛	25⅝	Colu Gas 1.68	84	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+⅜
31⅝	8⅝	ColuPlct .45r	83	10⅝	10¾	10¼	10⅝	—¼
32⅛	22⅛	ColSoOh 1.76	133	22¼	23½	22	23½	+¼
50⅜	34½	Com En 1.30	113	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+⅜
45	36	CmbE pf1.70	4	43¾	44	43¾	44	
34½	15⅞	CamlSolv .40	11	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
22⅝	13⅛	ComlSol pf.90	2	12½	13½	13½	12½	
40½	28⅝	ComwE 2.200	65	32¾	33¼	32¾	33	
109½	106½	ComE pf9.44	8	108½	109	108½	109	+¼
24⅝	20	ComE pf1.42	19	51¼	51¼	21⅛	21¼	
24	15	Comw Oil .60	138	15	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+¼
34⅝	5⅝	Comput Sci	162	10¼	10½	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
57¾	25	Comsat .50	149	44½	44⅝	44	44½	
18¾	12⅛	Cone Mills 1	10	17½	17¾	17½	17½	—⅛
24¼	20¼	ConnMts .66a	70	22	22¼	21¾	22¼	+¼
32¼	11	Conrac .60	35	12⅜	12⅜	11¾	12	—½
28⅝	22	Con Edis 1.80	257	22½	22½	22⅛	22¼	—¼
88⅞	72½	Con Edis pl 6	3	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	+⅜
67¾	57	Con Edis pf 5	12	58½	59	58¼	58½	+¼
63	53	ConE pfC4.65	z20	53	53	53	53	—1
41¾	25⅛	Con Fds 1.20	86	37⅞	38¼	37¾	38¼	+¼
706⅜	74	Con Fd pf4.50	2	93	93½	93	93½	—⅜
31½	18¼	Con Freght 1	10	26½	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	—⅜
10⅞	3½	Con Leasing	8	5½	5½	5½	5½	
29½	22⅞	ConNatG 1.88	42	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	
39	37⅝	Cons Power 2	46	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+⅜
65½	57	ConPw pf4.52	z50	59½	59½	59½	59½	+½
65½	56¾	ConPw pf4.50	z200	58½	59½	58½	59½	+1½
59½	52½	ConPw pf4.16	z30	54	54	54	54	—1½
13⅞	7¼	Cont Air .25p	123	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	—⅜
47	37	Cont Can 1.60	x136	37⅛	37⅛	36½	37⅛	—⅛
12⅝	7	Cont Cop .22e	28	7⅞	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
16	13	ClCop pf1.25	z200	14½	14½	14⅛	14½	
45⅝	27½	Contl Corp 2	x92	32⅛	32⅞	32	32½	+⅜
43½	32½	Ct Cp pfA2.50	x14	37	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	—1¼
48	31½	Ct Cp pfB2.50	x3	36	36	35¼	35⅛	—⅜
24⅞	12½	Cont Mtg .92	55	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅛
28⅞	19⅞	Cont Oil 1.50	245	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27½	—¼
40½	29½	Cont Oil pf 2	5	40	40	39¾	39¾	—⅜
25⅛	17⅛	Cont Tel .80	403	22½	22⅞	22½	23	—⅜
122⅛	28¾	Control Data	180	41½	42½	41⅛	42⅛	+¼
59	45	CnDat pf4.50	x100	50¾	51	50⅝	51	+1
35⅝	29	Conwood 1.90	1	34½	34½	34½	34½	
43¼	17	Cook Unit .50	21	25¾	26	25¾	26	—⅛
35¼	22⅛	CooperIn 1.40	12	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
20⅝	12	Cooper TR 1	2	12⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
57⅝	28	Copeland 1.20	x22	46	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	—⅜
85	28½	CoppRge .50b	83	29¼	29¼	27½	27½	—2
10½	11	CopwldStl .60	18	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	
33⅞	19⅝	CorinthB .30e	22	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29	+¼
261	145¼	CorGlW 2.50a	31	168⅝	168¾	166½	167¼	—2½
29⅞	16½	Coronatin .22	24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	—⅛
10⅞	3¼	Cowles Com	26	6½	6½	0¼	6⅜	—¼
24⅝	10¼	Cox Bdcst .30	19	17⅝	18	17⅝	17¾	—¼
36¼	26⅝	CPC Intl 1.70	91	31½	31⅝	31	31⅝	—⅛
41⅜	29⅝	Crane 1.60b	19	29½	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
21½	12⅞	Credtlfr Fin 1	27	19¾	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+¼
17¾	11½	CrompK .80	x11	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	+¼
25⅝	17	CrouseHind 1	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
27⅞	8⅞	CrowColl .40f	116	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅜	
18½	12½	Crown Cork	82	16	16⅛	15⅞	16	
35½	23½	CrwnZell 1.60	49	29⅛	29½	29	29⅛	
19	11⅛	CTS Corp .40	25	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅝	8¼	Cudahy .68t	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	—⅜
24	10⅛	Culligan .28	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
38½	25⅝	CommE .80b	15	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	—⅜
20¼	7⅜	CunnDrug .48	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅜
18⅞	15¼	CurtisWr .60	66	12⅞	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+½
32¼	14⅛	CutlerH 1.20	19	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
38	20½	Cyclop 1.90	17	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	
71½	44⅜	CyprusM 1.60	25	53	53½	53	53	—¼
		D						
13¼	6	DanRivr .25p	30	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	
25⅝	18¾	Dana Cp 1.25	89	24⅝	25	24¼	24⅝	—¼
50¾	23½	Dart Ind .30b	157	31⅝	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	—½
55	30½	Dart Ind pf 2	7	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	
32	6⅜	Data Process	138	11¼	11¾	10½	11	—⅜
27⅜	13⅝	DaycoCp 1.14	13	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	
35⅝	19⅝	DaytnHud .50	x7	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	—
26½	20⅝	DaytnPL 1.60	22	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅝	
53	46	OPL pfB 3.75	z70	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	+¼
98⅞	88	DPL pfD 7.48	z10	92	92	92	92	+1
45¾	27⅝	Deere Co 2	42	35¼	35½	35⅛	35⅝	
19¾	15⅛	DelmarP 1.12	48	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅜
26¼	16½	Del Mnte 1.10	29	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
34⅞	24⅝	Delta Air .50	178	27¾	27¾	27¼	27½	—¼
12¼	4½	Deltec Int	10	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
25¼	11	Dem Mtg .60	15	10	10⅛	18	18½	+½
24⅝	5⅝	DennyRst .04	104	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
29⅝	18	DentsplyInt 1	10	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+⅜
18¾	13⅝	Den RGr 1.10	2	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	
64¼	32⅝	Dereco pf B	0	39⅝	39⅝	38¾	38¾	—½
31¼	12½	DeSotoInc .40	13	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	—½
23⅝	17⅞	DetEdis 1.40	91	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+
85½	70	Det Ed pf5.50	8	74	75	74	74¼	+⅜
16⅝	8⅝	Det Steel	5	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
32⅝	14⅞	Dexter .24	27	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16	+⅛
15	0⅛	OialFinan .40	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
42⅞	28¼	Olamintl 1.80	30	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
20⅝	11⅝	Diam Sham 1	x168	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	—⅛
29	22	Die Sh pfC 2	x23	27¼	27¼	26½	26½	—⅞
17½	13⅛	DiaS pf D1.20	x25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—½
24⅞	8	Dictphon .36p	26	8⅝	8⅝	0½	0½	—⅜
72¾	48⅞	Diebold .48b	40	63	63	62	63	
20	10	DiGiorg .60	18	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	
26⅞	8⅞	Dillinhm .40	22	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11¾	—⅛
49	25	Dillin pf A 2	2	27½	27½	27½	27½	—⅜
17¾	12	Dillon Co .64	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	—¼
158	89⅞	Disney .30b	146	129	132	127⅞	132	+3⅞
57¼	37½	DistSea 1.20	14	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	—1¼
23⅝	6⅞	Oiversind .36	45	8½	8⅝	0⅛	8½	+⅛
31¼	18⅛	OlvMa 1.54e	36	27¾	27¾	21½	21½	—½
22⅛	13	OrPepper .36	19	20¾	21	20½	20⅞	+⅜
67⅝	45	DomeMns .80	35	64¼	64⅛			
13⅝	7	DomFnd .97e	27	8⅞	8⅞			
25¾	13⅝	Donnelley .44	66	16⅞	17			
28⅝	11	Doric Co .32	3	16	16			
19⅝	8	Dorr Oliver	3	8⅝	8⅞			
46⅝	30⅛	Dover Co .75	4	38½	38½			
73⅞	58⅝	DowChm 2.60	237	63½	63¼			
36½	23	OrovoCo 1.40	1	30⅛	30⅛			
32¾	22	Dressind 1.40	48	28¼	28½			
36¼	28⅝	Dress pf 2.20	11	32	32⅛			
33⅞	25	Dressr pfB 2	4	28½	28¾			
32	18	Drayfus Co 1	14	20¼	20⅛			
29½	20⅝	Duke Pw 1.40	x97	21⅝	22⅛			
103	101	Duke pf8.70	z1120	102	102			
59⅝	41⅝	DunBrd 1.20a	x30	48⅛	49⅛			
35½	21¼	Duplan .60f	55	27	27			
128	92½	duPont 3.75e	69	115⅝	121			
67⅝	60½	duPont pf4.50	3	65½	65½			
54¾	48	duPont pf3.50	7	50¾	50¾			
25⅞	20⅛	Duq Lt 1.64	80	21	21¼			
29½	25	Dq 4.15pf2.07	z50	26	26			
29	24½	DuqLt 4pf 2	z250	25⅛	25⅝			
27¼	21	Dq 3.75pf1.87	z10	24	24			
16¾	7⅝	Dymo Ind	31	10¼	10¼			
11⅝	4⅞	DynaAm .20p	56	5⅜	5½			
		E						
29¾	16⅝	EalePic .90	x10	22¾	22¼			
23⅛	14¼	Easco Co .90	8	16½	16⅛			
18½	11	East Air Lin	315	13⅝	13⅝			
36⅝	18½	East GF .82f	267	34	34⅛			
21¾	16¼	East Util 1.40	15	17¼	17⅝			
84⅝	57⅝	EasKodak 1a	372	67½	68⅝			
40⅝	22½	EatonYa 1.40	32	33¼	33¼			
37	22	Eaton pf1.19	2	32¼	32¾			
28⅝	15½	Echlin Mf .52	57	27½	27⅝			
37½	16	EckerdJ .23	92	34¼	34¼			
28¾	20	EdisonBros 1	5	24⅝	24⅝			
23½	8¾	EG&G .10	109	12⅝	12⅞			
7⅝	3¾	ElMusic .21e	25	3⅞	4			
11⅝	3⅝	Elect Assoc	22	4⅝	4⅝			
40¼	6⅝	El Mem Ma	310	8¼	8½			
28¼	10¼	ElMMa pf 1	x33	10¼	10¼			
9⅝	4½	Elin Nat	22	5⅛	5⅛			
20	14⅝	ElPasoNG 1	x51	16⅝	16½			
29	18⅝	EltraCo 1.20	42	24⅛	54⅛			
65⅞	42⅛	Emer El 1.16	x183	58¾	60½			
46	29	EmEl pf B.90	x3	40¾	42			
62	41	EmeryAirF 1	11	50¾	50¾			
44½	23⅝	Emhart 1.20	18	27⅛	27⅝			
28⅝	24⅝	EmpDist 1.76	1	28⅝	28⅝			
29⅝	15	EnlhMin .40	115	23½	23¼			
19	9⅝	Ennis Bus .32	16	10⅛	10⅝			
32⅞	27	Equit Gs 2.20	4	30½	30½			
39	12⅝	EqutyFd .10r	243	22⅞	23¼			
25⅛	16⅝	ESB Inc 1.20	6	19⅝	19⅞			
22¾	8⅛	Esquire .30	17	11⅞	11⅞			
36⅝	17	EssexInt 1.20	38	29⅞	29½			
19⅝	8⅝	Esterlin .30e	26	9⅛	9¼			
26¼	15	Ethyl Cp .84	38	18⅝	18			
39	28½	Ethyl pf2.40	14	31	31			
21¼	13⅝	Eurofnd .40e	0	17	17			
42¾	23¼	EvansP .60b	5	37⅝	37⅝			
27⅝	16⅝	ExCellO 1.25	60	18¾	18⅞			
		F						
36½	11	Fobere .40	169	11⅜	11⅝			
47½	23¾	FactorA .60b	75	35⅝	35½			
96	18	Fairch Cam	252	19½	20⅛			
23½	6	Fair Hill .15e	49	8⅞	8⅞			
19⅝	13⅝	Fairmont 1	4	18¼	18⅛			
11⅝	5⅝	Falstaff .10p	17	5⅝	5⅝			
19⅞	9⅝	Family Fl .60	37	11⅝	11⅝			
13⅝	7¾	Fonsteel Inc	28	9⅛	9⅝			
18⅝	0	Far West Fin	10	12⅝	12⅝			
60	29	FarahMf .80b	7	57¼	57⅛			
24⅝	5⅞	FAS Int .76t	50	7¾	7⅝			
36	20¼	Fedders .40	234	34	34⅝			
28½	10¼	Federal 1.20	2	23¼	23⅜			
27¼	20⅛	FedMog 1.88	20	22¼	22⅝			
58	45⅛	FedNMt .96	x987	50⅝	51			
27-32	21-32	FedNMt rt	5370	26	27-32			
15½	0¼	FedPacEl	10	10⅝	10⅝			
19⅝	13⅛	F Pac pf1.26	1	14	14			
23⅞	14	FedPocBd 1	5	17¼	17¼			
28⅞	13⅝	FedSinS .60	10	16	16¼			
11⅝	4½	Federals Inc	21	5⅝	5⅝			

(Continued on Page 1

RCM review

The following are extracts from the annual statement to shareholders, dated October 23, 1970, by the Chairman of Roan Consolidated Mines Limited, Mr. A. S. Sardanis.

This statement accompanies the 1970 report and accounts of Roan Consolidated Mines Limited. It marks an historic landmark in the development of the Zambian copper mining industry, and it covers a period in which control over the exploitation of the nation's most valuable natural resource passed from the hands of the private companies which developed the industry into the control of the Government of the Republic of Zambia.

Tragically, it must also record the worst disaster ever to afflict the Zambian copper mining industry in more than forty years of its existence.

In the early hours of the morning of Friday, September 25, a massive cave-in occurred in the underground workings of Mufulira mine in the area of the Selkirk and Peterson shafts. With terrible speed and effect, over a million tonnes of sand, mud and water engulfed a large part of the mine.

Despite the efforts of skilled and courageous rescue teams from all over the Copperbelt, the last hopes of saving 89 men known to be missing were abandoned on Sunday, September 27.

On behalf of the employees, directors, and myself, I offer sincere condolences to the families of the victims.

Change of ownership. In his address to the National Council of the United National Independence Party at Mulungushi in April 1968, His Excellency the President, Dr. K. D. Kaunda, laid the foundations of the 'economic revolution' in Zambia, of which the changes in the ownership of the mining industry form a central part.

The 'Mulungushi Reforms', as it has come to be widely known, invited 24 companies to offer 51 per cent of their shares to the State. This set the pattern of ownership later to be applied to the mining industry. The Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia Limited, which since Independence in 1964 had played a leading part in the development of certain basic industries which were an integral part of the First National Development Plan, was charged with *rationalizing and directing* the new companies.

On August 11, 1969, in a speech to the National Council of the United National Independence Party at Matero Hall, Lusaka (the 'Matero Reforms'), His Excellency announced further measures "to give the people of Zambia greater control of their economy and to give effect to the nation's determination to become truly independent".

Of these the most important relating to the mining industry were:—

(a) A proclamation that all rights of ownership or partial ownership of minerals must revert to the State, and the introduction of mining leases of up to 25 years for existing mines, and a system of prospecting and exploration licences which carries definite development programme obligations.

(b) The cancellation of the royalty and export tax system based on the selling price of copper on the London Metal Exchange.

(c) The introduction of a mineral tax assessable at the rate of 51 per cent of taxable profits.

(d) An invitation to the owners of the operating mines to offer 51 per cent of their shares to the State at a fair value based on book value.

On October 19, 1969, His Excellency was able to report that fundamental agreement had been reached in principle on the method and terms of payment, the reorganization of the mining companies, and the arrangements for management and consultancy, sales and marketing contracts. It was further agreed that when these arrangements had been completed in detail they would become effective from January 1, 1970. A formal agreement embodying the main conditions was signed on December 24, 1969.

On January 29, 1970, His Excellency the President announced the creation of a new State company, 'Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Limited' (ZIMCO) of which he himself would become chairman. The Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia Limited was to continue to hold the State's industrial investment, but was to be renamed Indeco Limited and would become a wholly-owned subsidiary of ZIMCO. The mining investments would be administered by another new ZIMCO subsidiary to be called Mindeco Limited which would hold 51 per cent of the shares of the mining companies and the options to participate attaching to new prospecting licences.

On March 9, 1970 Roan Selection Trust Limited (RST) and American Metal Climax, Inc. (Amax) announced that an agreement in principle had been reached between the two groups for a reorganization of RST involving an amalgamation of Amax, which owned about 42.3 per cent of the RST share capital, with part of the RST group. Proposals covering this agreement and the acquisition of a majority interest in the operating companies by the Government of Zambia were approved at meetings of RST shareholders on August 6, and confirmed by the High Court for Zambia on August 14, 1970. On the following day, the agreements became legally effective.

The operating companies have been formed into a single company (Roan Consolidated Mines Limited) of which Mindeco Limited holds 51 per cent, Anglo American Corporation holds 12.25 per cent through Zambia Copper Investments Limited, RST International, Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Amax) holds 20 per cent, and 16.75 per cent is held by the public.

OPERATING RESULTS

Production. Finished production in the year ended June 30, 1970, was 342 663 tonnes (metric tons of 2204.6 lb), which was 9 686 tonnes more than in the previous year. This total included about 21 000 tonnes of copper produced from the remainder of the concentrates stockpiled during the fuel shortages of 1966-67.

New production from individual mines was as follows: Mufulira 166 262 tonnes; Luanshya 191 994 tonnes; Chibuluma 24 973 tonnes; Chambishi 24 412 tonnes and Kalengwa 4 154 tonnes.

Sales. Deliveries to customers were without interruption during the year, and sales increased by 19 683 tonnes to 355 428 tonnes. The price realized averaged K1120.39 per tonne.

Financial. The amalgamation of the mine operating companies into Roan Consolidated Mines Limited (previously Mufulira Copper Mines Limited) and the Government's 51 per cent share in the profits of RCM were made effective from January 1, 1970.

The financial year of RCM will be July to June and the accounts accompanying this statement have therefore been prepared to cover the six-month period January 1 to June 30, 1970.

The net after-tax profit of the company for the six-month period amounted to K39 million. Out of this the board declared a dividend in respect of the March quarter of K0.99 gross per share (K0.495 net) costing K15 million.

The Mufulira mine disaster will have a serious effect upon the production and earnings of the company in the current financial year. A dividend in respect of the June quarter's results would normally have been declared at the board meeting held on October 8, but the board considered that until the full effects could be more accurately determined than was possible at that time it was inappropriate to declare a dividend. As more information becomes available on the costs of rehabilitating the mine and the duration of loss of production the board will review the matter and an announcement will be made to shareholders.

An amount of K245 000 has been transferred to debenture stock redemption reserve in accordance with the provisions of the debenture stock trust deed and the balance of K23.5 million is being carried forward as unappropriated profit pending review by the board as already mentioned.

COPPER MARKET

Following the Mufulira disaster it was necessary to declare *force majeure* on all our sales contracts. A run-down of our process and pipeline stocks is enabling us to meet October commitments but for the rest of the year deliveries will have to be severely curtailed. Our sales for 1971 will have to be reduced to an initial rate of about 19 000 tonnes per month, at least for the first few months, compared with 29 000 tonnes which we had hoped to achieve.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION

Mufulira. The disaster which struck Mufulira Division on September 25 is now the subject of a Commission of Inquiry appointed by His Excellency the President of Zambia. The terms of reference of this Commission are to inquire into the events and circumstances at the mine prior to the accident; to establish the facts as they happened on the morning of the disaster and identify the causes of the cave-in; and to make recommendations on the future working at Mufulira and other mines with a view to avoiding similar disasters.

The in-rush of mud appears to have occurred simultaneously through several openings on and between the 1650 and 1800 levels and was preceded, according to survivors, by a strong rush of air. Thousands of metres of haulages, cross-cuts, ramp raises and two of the three inclined Peterson shafts were blocked or partly blocked by tailings, rocks and other debris.

It is estimated that it will take several months to clear up the mine and more than a year to gradually return to full production, depending on the actual damage caused to equipment, installations and workings, which is not yet known.

First production on any scale will come with the commissioning of the new rock winder that was in the process of being installed in Fraio shaft at the western end of the mine as part of the overall expansion scheme. This will have a capacity of 200 000 tonnes per month (compared with 920 000 tonnes per month for the whole mine at the time of the disaster) and should be ready by mid-November. Every effort is being made to prepare extra stope faces in this part of the mine to use this hoisting capacity to the full.

While the work of recovery continues to be the first priority at Mufulira, every effort will be made to complete the plant additions and modifications which form part of the programme announced in May 1967, for an increase in capacity of 25 000 tonnes to a total of 190 000 tonnes. This extension was scheduled to be completed by 1971, but it is inevitable now that there will be delays of uncertain duration in bringing it into full use.

Luanshya. Luanshya, the oldest operating mine on the Copperbelt, has milled 159 million tonnes of ore and produced 3 million tonnes of copper in its 40-year history. As the orebody is further depleted, it is planned to supplement production with ore from Baluba, which has ore reserves of 65.8 million tonnes at 2.71 per cent copper. Baluba, which is only a few kilometres from Luanshya, is not at present part of RCM, but it is expected that negotiations will soon take place with RST with a view to its acquisition. Baluba should be in production during 1973, and combined production from the two mines would rise to 120 000 tonnes a year.

Chibuluma. Chibuluma mine, Chambishi mine and Kalengwa mine are now included in the Chibuluma Division of RCM.

At Chibuluma, the changeover to mechanized mining methods in the Norris shaft section was introduced according to plan and extraction by trackless methods began in the second quarter of the year.

Plans are not yet complete, but it is expected that the board will soon consider a proposal to double the output from Chambishi by the early part of 1973.

At Kalengwa, with the completion of the new road from the Copperbelt, full-scale production has started *and is now running at an annual rate of about 13 000* tonnes. Construction of the concentrator is well advanced and should be in operation in 1971, when it is planned to increase the annual production to about 17 000 tonnes.

Exploration. In addition to the mining leases at the operating mines mentioned above, RCM has acquired since the beginning of 1970 a prospecting area of 456 000 hectares adjacent to Kalengwa mine, and twelve exploration areas, eight of which are on the Copperbelt, and four near Kalengwa. In August, the board approved a capital expenditure of K1.4 million for the further exploration of these areas.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

There have been only minor interruptions of work from industrial disputes over the past 12 months; and indeed since January 1, 1970 lost time may be expressed at the remarkably low level of less than one-thousandth part of one per cent. Another industrial relations indicator is that the annual turnover of employees on local conditions is less than 4 per cent. The annual rate for expatriates since January 1, 1970 is 24 per cent.

CONCLUSION

The year under review has been one of profound significance to Zambia and its mining industry and but for the tragedy at Mufulira we would look back on it with a sense of satisfaction and of achievement.

The prospects for the coming year are unfortunately not so bright. The price of copper is unlikely to reach the levels it did during the year under review. In fact, it is almost certain to remain at substantially lower levels. The loss of the Mufulira production is bound to have a severe effect on the finances of the company. The importance of mineral production to the welfare of Zambia places upon us a heavy responsibility, and the serious loss of production we are now enduring only emphasizes it. In the face of this responsibility we are bound to continue to devote special attention *to the problems of rising costs. Not all these are* entirely within our own ability to control, but there must be unremitting effort to ensure that they rise as slowly as possible. At the same time we shall be looking into the possibility of making up at least part of the Mufulira lost production through increases in our other mines. This will go a little way towards ameliorating the financial blow the company has suffered as a result of the disaster.

I would have liked to have been able to make a more accurate assessment of our financial prospects, particularly in view of the comments in the Press connecting our earnings with the ability of the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Limited (ZIMCO) to meet its bond repayments. Unfortunately, it is too early after the disaster to be more specific but I feel confident that our earnings will provide ZIMCO with sufficient funds to meet its bond repayments and it will not therefore need to look for finance from other sources as the pessimists imply.

In conclusion, let me say once again how deeply I regret the unprecedented tragedy which has marred our entry into this new era in the history of the Zambian mining industry. To the restoration of those losses which can be made good, we must now devote our energy and resources.

Roan Consolidated Mines Limited is incorporated in Zambia. Copies of the full text of the Chairman's statement, together with copies of the annual report and accounts, can be obtained from its London representatives the Secretary, RST International Metals Limited, One Noble Street, London E.C.2.

Zambia in the continent of Africa

RCM

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.82
Belgian francs	49.63
British pound ($ per £)	2.3910
Canadian dollars	1.02
Danish crowns	7.502
Dutch guilders	3.60
Finnish marks	4.16
French francs	5.5180
German marks	3.63
Greek drachmae	30.00
Italian lire	622.8
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.143
Portuguese escudos	28.65
Spanish pesetas	69.60
Swedish crowns	5.18
Swiss francs	4.319

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

Market Summary

Nov. 16, 1970

Most Actives—New York

ChaseMan T	107,200	30⅝	—1⅛
Pittston Co	106,900	35⅞	+¼
Tolex Corp	105,200	20⅝	+1⅛
FedNat Mtg	94,700	50⅞	+⅞
Occiden Pet	92,000	18½	+½
Am Tel Tel	89,800	45	—⅛
Cont Teleph	60,300	23	—⅜
Gen Motors	60,300	71¾	+1⅝
Sears Roeb	60,300	85⅝	—⅞
Burroughs	58,900	104	—1½
Natomas	57,700	48⅝	+2¼
Otis Elev	56,900	36¼	+⅞
Std Oil NJ	54,300	64¾	—1⅝
Gulf Oil	51,700	25⅝	
Saxon Ind	46,100	15⅝	—¼

Volume, all stocks, 8,160,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,106,200 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 12.00 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $44.57.
New 1970 highs, 2; lows, 22.
Issues traded in: 1,617.
Advances, 496; declines, 801; unchanged, 320.
N.Y. stock index: 45.30 —0.08; industrials: 47.89 —0.07; transportation: 30.79 —0.00; utility: 38.83 —0.13; finance: 50.78 ......

Most Actives—American

Rolls Royce	104,700	1 3-16	+ 1-16
Adams Rus	76,900	3⅝	— ⅛
Technicol	48,200	14½	+1⅜
Kaiser Ind	43,500	10⅝	
Milgo Elect	40,100	28¾	+1½
Career Ac	36,100	4⅞	+ ⅜
Daylin Inc	30,100	17⅛	— ⅜
Syntex	29,000	31¾	+ ¾
Calcamo	27,800	30⅞	+1¼
Asamera Oil	26,400	14⅝	+ ⅜

Approx total stock sales 2,450,000
Stock sales year ago 3,315,225

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
21.69	21.46	51.38	—.05

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	750.56	764.99	752.45	760.13	+ 0.34
20 Trn	146.09	147.72	145.35	146.55	— 0.96
15 Util	110.73	111.39	110.14	110.73	— 0.13
65 Stk	243.48	245.27	241.50	243.65	— 0.33

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	91.94	90.33	91.38	—.15
20 Railroads	30.56	30.03	20.41	—.14
55 Utilities	54.92	54.04	54.52	—.04
500 Stocks	83.75	82.34	83.24	—.13

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 25	251,836	412,839	3,193
Nov. 12	258,375	417,649	7,407
Nov. 11	291,001	393,182	6,868
Nov. 10	355,751	414,969	2,173
Nov. 8	334,891	426,342	3,478

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-2

CinG 9.30pf
Genuin Port

NEW LOWS-22

Castle Cke
Cen Hud G
Cin Milacrn
Comwlth Oil
Conl Can
Copper Rng
Crane Co
ElMemM pf
Gincs Inc
Kennecott
Ling TV 5pf
McGreg DA
McKee
Molybden.
Migelny Gp
Hol Tea
Nthgate Ex
Scott Pap
Signal Co
Tropican Pd
WarLam wl
Wayne Goss.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES APPEARS EVERY THURSDAY & SATURDAY

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Nov. 16, 1970

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the F
The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility
Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supp
IHT: d—daily, w—weekly, r—regularly, i—irregularly.

(l) AAAF Fund	$11.00
(d) A.F.C.A.	$12.00
(w) A.G.P. Fund	$12.11
(l) AGRI-Fund	$4.67
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	$7.62
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.68
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$17.21
(w) Am. Inc. Prop. S.&S.	$8.54
(w) Ampro Real Estate Fd.	$10.78
(w) Anchor Australian Fd.	$13.96
(w) Anchor Australian Tr.	17/6d
(w) Anchor Unit Trust	9/9d
(w) Anchor Unit Trust B.	7/11d
(w) Anchor Wall St. Fd.	$4.18
(w) Apollo-Fund	$25.28
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$23.40
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$35.78+
(r) Ascot Fund	$2.73
(l) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	15.3½d
(d) Austral Trust S.A.	$10.00
(w) Austrln. Selection Fd.	$9.20
(w) British-Am. Inv. Fd.	$2.18
(w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd.	$0.67
(l) Cameta Fund N.V.	$10.00
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.35
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$12.47
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.03
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$4.10
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— (d) Cap. Growth Fd.	$4.29
— (d) Cap. Gr.R'l Est. Fd.	$11.08
— (d) Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr.	Bah.$6.03
(w) Capital International	$10.11
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.03
(d) Caribico N.V. "B" Sh.	$9.24
(d) Caribico/warrant "B"	178/80
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$863.77
(l) Combined Inves. Fd.	$597.13
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs	$8.45
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs	$9.07
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$17.72
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$17.27
(w) D.G.C.	$47.29
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.79
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.06
(d) Diamand Grth.	$3.84
(d) Dreyfus Interct.Inv Fd.	$11.03
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$3.54
(w) Ebor Channel Cap. Tr.	16/6d
(w) Ebor Trust Chan.	11/7d
(w) E.M.I.F. S.A.	$9.78
(w) Euro-American Fd.	$7.00
(d) Eurunion	$34.65
(d) Exer. Fund Canada	$5.80
(d) Exec. Growth Fund	$6.28
(w) Fidelity Int'l. Fd.	$10.61
(l) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$7.57
(d) Fiducem	BF1.197
(d) Finance Union	$9.60
FINANCIERS INT'L	
— (w) Aus. Pac. Est. Fd.	$10.00
— (w) I.F.M.A.	$10.00
(d) Fine Art Fund Inc.	$5.37
(w) First Amer.Investment	$10.85
(l) First/Fund	$10.81
FIRST INVESTORS:	
(w) American Trust	$0.53
(w) Int'l Min. & Petr. Fd.	$10.47
— (l) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd.	Bah.$9.40
(d) First Liberty Fund	$17.84
(d) First N'l City Fd.	$19.92
(w) First Security Cap. Fd.	$70.00
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$61.00
(w) Fleming Japan Fd.	$11.53
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd.	$32.89
(w) Fonselex Issue pr.	SF2.270
(l) Foreign Exchange Fd.	$10.05
(w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A.	$789.13
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A.	$778.58
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF113.39
(w) Fortune Fd.	$3.42
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$6.24
(w) Frontier Trust	$9.00
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral. 10US	$4.97
— (w) Fd Austral. Sterling	Aus.$5.93
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$5.55
(d) Galaxy Fund	$5.65
(d) Geneva F & T NAV	$5.06
(d) Geneva F&TDist.Reiev.	$16.61
GRAMCO FUNDS	
— (d) DSIF Real Estate	$7.65**
— (d) US/Italia (50-50)	$5.10**
(d) Growth Equity Fund	Can.$5.45
(l) GuardianGrwth Fd.Int'l	$5.04
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.40
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV	$8.488
(w) Hedged Investors	$10.865
(l) H.O.I.T. Hollet	$23.74
ICG GROUP FUNDS:	
— (d) Int. Commod. Inv.	$8.22
— (d) West Aust'lian Min.	$19.29
— (d) International Bank	$18.11
(d) ICOFUND	$9.16
ICT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$9.90
— (d) Realstock	$10.34
— (d) Fund of New York	$7.93
— (d) Fund of Nations	$9.32
(l) INP Art Corporation	$11.41
(w) INGROW	$22.50
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am. Dynamics F.	$9.53
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM21.62
— (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd.	$18.17
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l	Can.$11.23
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$2.80
— (d) IOS International	Can.$4.25
— (d) Fonditalia	$13.45
— (d) Fund of Funds	$7.32*
— (d) FOF Sterling	£1.11.11
— (d) I.I.T.	$8.54
— (d) Investors Fonds	DM17.83
— (d) IOS Growth Fund	$6.44*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund	$7.50
— (d) IOS Venture	Can.$3.25
— (d) IOS Ventero (Int'l)	$7.23
— (d) Australian FOF	Aus.$10.29
(l) Interfinanz S.A. Trust	$10.00
(d) Interfix	$102.27
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.93
(w) Intermarket Fund L.	$109.01
(l) Int'l Fin. & Par. Fd.	DM32.00
(d) Int'l Income Fund	$8.90
INTER'L INVESTORS GROUP:	
— (d) Real Est. Fd. of Am	$11.30
— (d) Fd. of the Sev.Seas	$10.31
— (d) IIG Italy S.p.A.	Lire10,000
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv. Fd	$23.19
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1,100.73
(l) Int Whiskey Fund	$2.70

(l) Intervest. Grwth. Fd...
(l) Intervest. R'l Est. Fd.
(l) Investpool Can. Realt
(l) Island Performance Fd.
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fd...
(r) Japan Growth Fund ..
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..
(d) Japan Selection Fund.
(d) KB Income Fund ....
(d) Keyes R'l Estate Fund.
(w) KEYFUND
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd
(d) Lafayette Associates...
(w) Lake Shore Fund ....
(l) Leverage Cap. Holding
(d) Mod. Inter Fund ....
(d) M & G. Island Fund.
(d) Mercury Associates S.A
(d) Midas GoldFd 1,025 oz.
(l) Multinat'l Acquisitions
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fd. ...
(l) New World R'l Estate
(l) N.A.M.F. ...
(l) Nippon Fund ....
(w) Nordiska Fund ....
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fun
(r) Orbit-American ....
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd
PAN. AMER. MUTUAL F
— (d) Pan Am. Growth F
— (d) Pan Am.Income F
— (d) Pan Am. Spec. Fd
— (d) Real Estate Equit
(l) Par Fund ....
(w) Performance Group F
(w) Prime Americas Fd .
(w) Pyramid (CMC) ....
(d) Robeco I
(d) Robeco II
(d) Renta Fund
(w) Resort Fund
(w) Roosevelt Fund
SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund
— (d) Safe Trust Fund
— (d) Global Fund ....
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fu
(l) Security Grwth. Fd..
(d) Selectiva Am. R'lty F
(d) Selectiva Capital Fun
(w) SEPRO
SHARE MANAGEMENT:
— (d) Share Int'l Fd. ...
— (d) Share Realty Fun
— (w) Shareholders Exc
— (d) Enterprise Fd. ...
— (d) Harbor Fund ....
(l) Shipowners Fd. (Th
B.M.C. FUNDS:
— (w) Boston Int. Secu
— (d) Chase Selection F
— (d) Crossbow Fund .
— (d) Int'l Technology
— (d) Invest. Selection I
(d) Sogeiux Capital Fun
(l) S. African Int'l Fun
(w) Stanhope Transat. F
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. F
(w) S.&P. Dollar Fund .
(w) S.&P. HempsteadCo.L
(w) S.&P. Jardine Jap. F
(l) S.&P. Monit. Co. L
(w) S.&P. Sterling Fund
(l) Suez Amer. Risk Capita
SWISS BANK CORPOR
SWISS CREDIT BANK:
— (d) Europa-Valor ....
— (d) Intervalor ....
— (d) Swissvalor New Se
(r) Talent Global Fd.....
(w) Target Offshore ....
(l) Terrafund Limited ..
(l) The Commodity Fun
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V.
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsK
(l) Tokyo Valor ....
(l) T.N.R.F. ....
(w) Transpacific Fund .
(l) Tyndall Bermuda Fd
(l) Tyndall Inter Fd.....
(l) Tyndall Overseas Fd.
UNION BANK SWITZ:
— (d) Amca D.S. sh. ...
— (d) Bond Invest ...
— (d) Eurit Eu sh.. B
— (d) Fonsa. Sw. sh. B
— (d) Globinvest ... B
— (d) Pacific-Invest. B
— (d) Safit S. Af.sh. B
— (d) Sima Sw.R Est B
UNION-INVESTMENT. F
— (d) Atlanticfonds ....
— (d) Europafonds ....
— (d) Unifonds ....
— (d) Unirenta ....
(l) U.N.I.T. ....
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd.
USI GROUP:
— (w) United Growth F
— (w) Un. Inc. & Gr. Fd
— (w) USI Venture Fun
— (w) Euro-Am.R'lEst.F
— (w) Fund of Nations
— (w) The Lion Plan ...
(w) U.S. Income Properti
(w) U.S. Land Fund
(d) U.S. Trust Inv. Fund
(w) Univers. Bk. Stock Fc
(d) Univ. Bond Select
(d) Victory Fund S.A. ..
(d) Washington Associate
(w) Western Growth Fd..
(w) West. Hedge Fd. Cl..
(d) World Equity Grth. F
(w) World Incur. Stock F
(w) World R'l Est.Stock F
(w) Worldwide Securitie
(w) Worldwide Special
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fun
(w) Zodiac Fund ....

D.M.—Deutsche Marks
dend; +—New; N.A.—N
B.F.—Belgian francs;
burg francs; S.F.—Sw
+—Offer price; a—As
**For the time being
or redemptions of pre
will be accepted for

هكذا من الأصل

essness Urged in Inflation Fight

Carl Gewirtz

ov. 18.—The world's ations were told today gher levels of unem- a tool to halt infla-

mendation, from the for Economic Cooper- Development (OECD), pparent contradiction established at the end r II in most capitalist maintain high levels nt and production.

itself was set up, in hieve the highest sus- omic growth and em- its members, the most l nations of the West.

s report noted that at- ntrol inflation through hannels have not work- jor nations have not iously underestimated increase in prices, but de the miscalculations d in which they were rictive policies on do-

OECD Report Politically Volatile

mestic consumption, the report said.

Delegates received the report with "reserve," sources said. The domestic political ramifications—the uproar they could be expected to create in most member states—makes it highly unlikely that the advice will be accepted, at least in the immediate future.

No Accord

The members themselves have never agreed on what constitutes "acceptable" levels of unemployment. In the United States, for example, a fully employed workforce is one where there is only a 4 percent rate of unemployment. In Britain, however, a 30-year high was set this year when the unemployment rate hit 2.7 percent.

The U.S. unemployment rate is already at a seven-year high at 5.6 percent and the government is committed to reducing the rate, especially before 1972—a presidential election year. The OECD warns that such a policy might rekindle the rate of U.S. inflation.

In France, the rising number of unemployed workers has forced the government to relax its restrictive policies in the hopes of stimulating consumer demand and thereby employment.

Concerted Effort

But the OECD experts, warning that the problem of escalating prices has reached the point where a "concerted and global" approach is needed, advised its members to accept a larger margin of unemployment and unused resources "than was considered normal or acceptable in the past."

They added that if unemployment reaches "unacceptable levels," selective measures should be applied in affected areas, rather than on a national scale through the classic remedies of increased public spending and lower taxes.

The experts also advised the member nations not to abandon their search for an effective policy controlling prices and incomes.

But both the newly-elected Conservative government in Britain and the Republican administration in Washington have expressed their preference for letting the "natural forces" of the marketplace determine prices and wages. The government of Prime Minister Edward Heath, in fact, recently abolished the Prices and Incomes Board established by the previous Labor government.

As if in response to the oft-voiced criticism of incomes policies as ineffective, the OECD says that miracles should not be expected from them. They say it is a long-term operation.

Over the short term, the OECD experts say that "temporary... wage-price controls can be justified" within the framework of an overall anti-inflationary policy.

Britain is singled out as the nation which is expected to have the highest rate of inflation with the lowest rate of economic growth in 1971. Prices are estimated to rise 5.5 percent while the gross national product, after allowance is made for the rate of inflation, is seen growing by 3 percent.

The OECD experts estimated that prices next year in the United States will rise 4 percent while the GNP will show a "real" growth of 4 percent. They see a 4 percent rise in prices in France and real economic growth of 5.7 percent. West German prices are seen climbing 5.5 percent while the GNP is expected to gain 3.25 percent.

Admits Job Goal '72 Over-Expansive

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

TON, Nov. 18 (NYT). overnment now recog- would require an ex- id rate of economic return the economy 4 percent unemploy- d-1972, high officials e weekend.

exact "target" path that monetary and will aim at has not ned, it will be some- ep than that outlined ith by Herbert Stein, the Council of Eco- sers, in a London

called for a rate of national product ging 6 percent a year d-1970 and mid-1972. ms, the growth would percent, allowing for tion of some infla-

the General Motors other factors keeping sluggish in late 1970, "full employment" by oks a little ambitious now," a highly authoritative source said.

"We are adapting to the passage of time," he said.

The aim of policy will clearly be a relatively strong expansion of the economy in 1971 and 1972 and a distinct reduction of unemployment, now 5.6 percent and possibly headed a little higher.

But even before the latest reassessment, the Treasury and some other elements in government thought Mr. Stein's projected growth path was too steep and would raise the danger of renewed inflationary pressure from rapidly expanding demand.

Debate Still On

How steep the planned growth path will be is apparently still to be debated. The decisions will be disclosed in the President's Budget and January economic report.

In another development, Data Resources Inc., headed by Otto Eckstein, a former CEA member, released a new projection of the cost and price outlook following the GM settlement.

This latest projection foresees no further wage "acceleration" for the private economy as a whole. But the forecast puts the probable rise in average compensation in 1971 at 7 percent, about the same as in 1970.

Productivity Hike

While DRI projects an "exceptionally good" increase in productivity, or output per manhour, for 1971—as much as 4.5 percent—and thus a relatively small rise in unit labor costs, it still comes out with a projection of a 4 percent rise in the consumer price index in 1971.

The report concludes: "This continued inflationary outlook lowers the real prospects for the economy. While GNP may be as much as $1,050 billion, real growth will only be about 3 percent. This growth rate would not suffice to lower the unemployment rate, indeed could lead to a rise."

e Registers is in Trade

ov. 16.—France's ade balance moved surplus last month, owing since August. inance Ministry said

it 9.04 billion francs n) were up 12.7 per- eptember's level and 16 ead of the year-ago nports, at 9.24 billion e up 4.4 percent from is month and 6 percent he 1969 month.

he difference in calcu- rt and import prices, account is considered hen exports cover im- percent. Last month's is 98 percent, up from ent in September.

Iranians Win Hikes in Oil Price, Royalty

TEHRAN, Nov. 16 (AP).—After more than two years of bargaining, a Western oil consortium of British, American, French and Dutch firms today agreed to increase royalties to Iran to 55 percent from 50 percent, and to hike heavy crude oil prices by 9 cents a barrel.

Last month, Iran called for the royalty increase and warned it would ratify new laws relinquishing proven oil reserves in a concession area for which the consortium claims to have no customers if the hike were not granted.

Price Increased

After eight days of talks the consortium finally agreed to raise the posted price for heavy oil (34 degree) to $1.72 from $1.63 a barrel, effective Nov. 14. Iran is leaving it up to next month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to decide unanimously on the price of light oil. But Iranian officials said today this country has managed to obtain its object and there will be no need to relinquish proven wells.

The agreement will increase Iranian revenues in the year ending March 21 to over $1.1 billion from $1.03 billion. Starting next year, Iranian revenues will be raised to more than $1.35 billion, one oil source said.

Those Involved

The consortium comprises British Petroleum, with a 40 percent stake; the Royal Dutch Shell group with 14 percent; Gulf, Mobil, Texaco, Standard Oil New Jersey and Standard Oil California, each with 7 percent; Cie. Française des Pétroles, 6 percent, and the Iricon group, 5 percent.

The Iranian accord follows September's Libyan negotiations, under which the Western oil giants, under pressure of government-ordered production cutbacks, agreed to hike the royalty rate there to 54 percent from 50 percent, and also to raise posted prices by 30 cents a barrel.

Leasco Ends Pergamon Bid, Cites Financial Uncertainties

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Leasco, the U.S. company that has fought bitterly for control of Britain's Pergamon Press, decided today to drop its bid.

Leasco mentioned "major uncertainties" about the true financial picture of Pergamon, a big scientific publisher. That was a polite way of describing the situation.

An independent audit recently showed that Pergamon had lost $3.18 million in the financial year ended Sept. 30, compared with a profit of $5 million forecast by Pergamon's former chairman, Robert Maxwell.

From the beginning of its takeover fight in June, 1969, Leasco cast doubt on Mr. Maxwell's figures. There were charges that he had manipulated paper accounts of transactions between subsidiaries.

The independent audit was undertaken after a meeting of shareholders in October, 1969, ousted Mr. Maxwell and named Leasco men to the board. Leasco then promised that, within 60 days of the auditors' report, it would either bid for all remaining shares or drop out.

In addition to the gloomy financial findings, Pergamon is plagued by continued disputes with Mr. Maxwell on two fronts.

Its American wing, Pergamon Press Inc., remains under Mr. Maxwell's control although 70 percent owned by the British company. Mr. Maxwell has so far prevented the British firm from voting its shares.

Secondly, there is complicated dispute about the proceeds of sales of back numbers of Pergamon scientific journals to a Maxwell family company.

Leasco owns 38 percent of Pergamon shares, bought in 1969 for $4.56 a share.

The stock now has no measurable value, because the Council of the London Stock Exchange has barred trading until the company's affairs are untangled.

Mr. Maxwell still owns 27 percent of Pergamon stock, and he has talked of making a bid for all the other shares.

Two Pergamon board members nominated by Leasco, Bernard Schwartz and Peter Stevens, have resigned. A third, Felix Kalinski, managing director, will stay on at the request of the board.

AMC Shows $56.2 Million Loss for Year

DETROIT, Nov. 16 (WP).—American Motors Corp. today reported it lost $56.2 million in its 1970 fiscal year, despite a 79 percent revenue gain in the fourth quarter and a 49 percent volume rise for the year as a whole.

AMC's fiscal year ended Sept. 30. Officials told shareholders the company is now operating in the black and should report a profit for its first quarter.

AMC also said its 1970 loss is stated without the benefit of any tax credits.

Chairman Roy D. Chapin Jr. and president William V. Luneburg said that major factors in the 1970 loss were the five-week strike at the beginning of the model year, the general economic downturn and the cost-price squeeze.

	1970	1969
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	274.5	153.0
Profits (millions)	—16.4	—2.9
Per Share	—0.66	—0.15
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,100.0	737.4
Profits (millions)	—56.2	4.9
Per Share	—2.23	0.26

Central & Southwest

	1970	1969
Year		
Revenue (millions)	354.4	323.5
Profits (millions)	62.15	56.71
Per Share	2.84	2.66

Coca-Cola Co.*

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Profits (millions)	45.89	41.17
Per Share	0.77	0.69
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	115.62	103.75
Per Share	1.95	1.75

*All figures include net profit of foreign subsidiaries.

International Basic Economy

	1970	1969
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	199.5	178.0
Profits (millions)	6.26	5.16
Per Share	1.50	1.25

International Controls Corp.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	20.0	22.7
Profits (millions)	1.0	0.8
Per Share	0.26	0.22
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	66.2	76.4
Profits (millions)	2.2	2.1
Per Share	0.58	0.54

Kayser-Roth Corp.

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	116.89	122.5
Profits (millions)	4.59	5.7
Per Share	0.75	0.93

National Tea Co.

	1970	1969
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	468.51	457.64
Profits (millions)	0.53	2.21
Per Share	0.07	0.29
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	820.99	803.06
Profits (millions)	2.17	4.15
Per Share	0.29	0.55

Sears, Roebuck*

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenues (millions)	2,300.0	2,175.0
Profits (millions)	104.82	99.87
Per Share	0.68	0.65
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	6,600.0	6,320.0
Profits (millions)	237.74	282.42
Per Share	1.87	1.84

*Pre-tax profits exceeded year-earlier figures in the third quarter for the first time since the 1969 first quarter, due to lower interest rates and operating efficiencies, Sears said.

R. G. Whittle

People In Business

R.G. Whittle, former head of export prices and administration for British Steel Corp., becomes assistant to the general manager of U.S. Steel International, London branch, on Jan. 1.

* * *

Formerly in charge of Benelux operations, Marvin L. Pulliam has been named vice-president, operations development, of Computer Sciences International.

* * *

L.W.A. Rogers, formerly marketing and production manager of Wyeth International Ltd., pharmaceutical affiliate of American Home Products Corp., has been named operations director for Africa.

Late Recovery Trims Losses on Wall Street

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed almost on dead center today, bringing to a halt the steep, two-day decline they had suffered last Thursday and Friday. On the Big Board, trading volume was the lightest in more than three weeks.

As one analyst remarked, "the selling dried up, probably because people concluded the General Motors settlement wasn't hugely inflationary after all and that last week's interest-rate reductions, although small, were better than nothing.

"Also, the short covering helped. The Big Board will publish the monthly short-interest figures Thursday night." Short covering is the buying of stock to replace borrowed shares that have been sold.

In today's session, the leading market averages drifted to small losses during the morning, but they rallied in the afternoon and were rising at the closing bell.

The broadly based NYSE index, which had been down 0.30 at 1 p.m., finished at 45.30 with a drop of only 0.08.

The Dow Jones industrial average had been off as much as 3.70 at 11:30 a.m., but the closely watched indicator rebounded to a slim gain of 0.34 as it ended the day at 760.13. Last Thursday and Friday, the Dow had given up nearly 20 points.

Nevertheless, among issues traded on the Big Board, 801 declined, while 496 posted gains and 320 showed no change. Only two stocks set new highs for the year, while 22 issues slipped to their lowest levels of 1970.

Volume Sluggish

Volume was relatively sluggish at 9.16 million shares, the lightest turnover since Oct. 22.

The even tenor of the market was apparent in the performances of the 15 most active stocks. Seven rose; seven declined, and one was unchanged. Similarly, of the 30 Dow industrials, 13 advanced, 14 showed losses, and the other three did not change.

Making a rare appearance at the top of the most-active list was Chase Manhattan Mortgage & Realty, which fell 1 1/3 to 30 3/8.

Pittston Active

Pittston was the second most active issue, gaining 1 1/4 to 33 7/8. A financial magazine had speculated that Pittston's substantial coal shipments to Japan might be affected by the slowdown in the Japanesa steel industry. But the concern said there was "no indication" these sales would be cut.

The analyst who cited short covering as one reason for the modest price recovery mentioned Telex and Natomas, aolong others. Telex, third most active, closed at 20 3/4 with a gsin of 1 1/8. Natomas, 11th on the list, finished up 2 1/4 at 43 5/8.

Among the blue-chip issues that contributed to the Dow's rebound, Du Pont added 2 1/4 at 121, while the much-discussed General Motors gained 1 3/8 at 71 3/4.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished lower in light trading. The index was off 0.05 at 21.58.

Technicolor gained 1 3/4 at 14 1/2. Home Oil "A" slipped 1/2 to 22 after reporting lower earnings.

Algerian LNG Exports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Boston Gas Co. has received Federal Power Commission authorization to increase its imports of Algerian liquefied natural gas from 1.2 billion cubic feet to 1.6 billion. The LNG must be imported by March 31, 1971.

News Analysis

Budge Resignation: Timing Was a Surprise

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (WP).—The resignation of Hamer Budge as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission was not unexpected, but it still took Wall Street by surprise.

The Street was aware that "Judge" Budge wanted out no more than four or five months after he was named to the job in February, 1969. He has made no secret of his complaint that the job was too demanding and that he could think of better ways to spend his time.

The timing of his resignation, though, and the reasons he is said to have given the SEC staff, left the Street a little stunned.

The Judge reportedly said he felt the industry is pointed in the right direction and that the basic groundwork for revamping the system has been done. In Wall Street, most practitioners can hardly think of a time when conditions were worse—or more confused.

SEC Confusion

Only a couple of weeks ago, the SEC contributed to the confusion with a letter to the New York Stock Exchange that claimed to approve the exchange's new commission rate proposal, but put so many qualifications in that it amounted to a rejection.

At the end of December, the study of institutional investors—mutual funds, insurance companies, banks, pension funds, and so on—is due to be released.

Early word is that it will give a good look at the role of the institutions in the markets. If so, it is bound to open all kinds of avenues for further SEC and industry action to apply effective regulation to these groups, which account for well over 50 percent of all NYSE trading.

Broker Problems

Another example of the disarray in Wall Street is the sad plight of the brokers themselves. Goodbody & Co. is on its way to a shotgun marriage with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith. The Street is rife with rumors of more firms teetering on the brink. Exchange officials do not deny that their problems are far from over.

There will also be a multitude of changes in the operations of the brokerage firms and the exchanges. For cost reasons if nothing else, computers are bound to play a much bigger part in the Wall Street picture. The NYSE and the American Stock Exchange have already agreed to merge some of their overlapping functions and, over the weekend, Amex president Ralph Saul sent a letter to members urging them to think more about long-range solutions to industry headaches.

No, the reasons the Judge reportedly gave for leaving the SEC right now—or after the lame-duck session of Congress—just do not hold up.

More than likely, the soft-spoken, amiable Judge just came to the end of his rope with the pressures, frustrations and problems of the SEC's top spot. And the White House may have been just as surprised as Wall Street was.

Textile Battle Seen in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP).—Japan's textile producers have declared war on the government, promising "to fight out to the end" the battle arising out of the government's decision last week to go it alone in its talks with Washington on limiting Japanese textile export growth.

In a statement issued at the end of an emergency meeting, the textile makers accused the government of attempting "a hasty" agreement with the United States at the "high cost" of providing the textile industry with "relief measures."

Some 800 representatives of the 22 textile trading organizations affiliated with the Japan Textile Federation attended the meeting.

Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato Saturday gave his ministers the formal go-ahead—despite voiced industry objections—to present Japan's counter-proposal on textile export restraints the United States wants Japan to exercise.

White House Hopes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler said the President is still hopeful of reaching an agreement with Japan for voluntary limits on textile exports to the United States.

Meanwhile, Senate leaders of both political parties said today it was uncertain whether the import-limiting trade bill could be brought up during the present lame-duck session of Congress.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
39⅞	25¼	FedDeptStr 1	45	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
25	13¾	Ferro Co .70	6	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅝
28¾	16⅝	Fibrebrd .70	23	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	
32	21⅛	FieldcrM 1.40	4	29	29	28¾	28¾	− ½
39	19⅞	Filtrol 1.40	22	23	23	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
23⅛	9	Fin Federatn	40	13½	13¾	13½	13⅝	− ⅜
57⅝	34⅞	Firestne 1.60	157	43⅞	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅜
44	21¼	Fst Chrt 1.60	162	36⅝	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅝
24½	18½	Fst Mtge 1.80	32	21⅞	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
74⅞	55⅛	FstNCity 2.64	168	62	63	62	62⅞	+ ⅞
38¾	26⅛	FstNStr 1.25g	5	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35¼	− ⅛
34⅞	17⅜	Fischbch .80	24	28⅝	29⅝	28⅜	28⅜	− ⅜
19⅞	8¼	Fishr Fd .20g	12	11½	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
15½	6⅞	FisherSci .16	x22	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	13⅜	FleetEnt .15	357	31⅜	32⅞	30⅝	32¼	+ 1
13⅞	8⅝	Fleming .50	x4	10¼	10¼	10	10	
26¾	17⅜	Flintkote 1	37	23¾	24½	23⅞	24⅛	− ⅝
80½	57¼	Flint pfA4.50	z10	69¾	69¾	69½	69¾	− ¼
40¾	15¼	Fla E Coast	11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
22⅞	16⅛	Fla Gas .50	28	20	20¼	19¾	19⅞	− ⅝
57½	40⅜	Fla Pow 1.60	36	50½	50¾	50⅜	50½	
75	54⅞	FlaPowLt 2	22	64¼	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛	+ ⅝
24½	15⅞	Fla Steel 1	14	21	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅞	FluorCp 1.38t	61	21	21	20½	20⅝	− ½
30⅞	11¼	FlyTiger .81t	133	22½	22¾	22¼	22	
25¾	15½	FMC Cp .85	217	20⅛	20⅞	20¼	20½	− ⅛
38	30	FMC pf2.25	11	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
20¼	12¾	FoodFair .90	69	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
17¼	7	Foote CB .60	18	8⅛	8¼	8	8½	− ⅛
18¼	8½	Foote Min	36	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
29	22	Foote pf2.20	6	24½	24½	24½	24½	
53¼	27⅛	FordMot 2.40	192	48¼	48¾	47⅞	48⅝	+ ¼
30¼	16¼	ForMcKs .80	17	17¾	18	17⅞	18	
24	12½	Fost Whl .80	10	16⅛	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
39⅞	18¾	Foxboro .30p	12	20⅞	21	20¾	21	
31¾	14	Frank Str .40	6	15	15¼	15	15½	+ ¼
25⅛	11⅞	FreeptSul .80	98	15	15	14¾	14⅞	− ⅝
42¼	23¼	FruehCp 1.70	12	28⅛	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	− ¼
31¼	7	Fuqua In .45t	63	10⅛	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ⅝

G

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
60	15⅝	GAC Co 1.50	118	19½	19⅞	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
16⅞	7¼	GAF Corp .40	47	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	− ¼
25¼	15	GAF pf1.20	6	16¾	17	16⅞	16¾	+ ⅛
31½	11	Gam Sko 1.20	78	27⅝	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
31	29	GamS pf1.60	4	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
29¾	18½	Gannett .48	10	29	29	28⅛	28⅛	− 1⅛
36⅛	22	GardDen 1.20	9	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31½	− ¼
18¾	13½	Garlock .80	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼
11½	4⅞	Gateway Ind	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
18¾	9⅛	GCA Corp	11	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	− ⅛
16½	11⅛	Gemini Cap	28	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	− ¼
11¾	9½	GeminIn .56a	5	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	
28⅝	16	GnAInv 1.73e	13	20⅛	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅜
43⅝	26½	GAmOil .40b	115	39¾	40	38¾	40	− ¼
39¾	28⅜	GATran 1.60	38	38¾	39¼	38¾	39	+ ¼
15¼	10½	Gen Banc .56	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅝
24⅝	14⅝	GnCable .80	133	20½	21½	20½	21½	+ ½
38¾	16⅞	Gen Cig 1.20	x26	28⅛	28⅛	28	28⅛	− ⅝
32¼	14½	GnDevel .32t	52	22	22	21½	21⅞	− ⅜
30⅛	16½	Gen Dyn .50p	35	17	17	16½	16⅝	− ⅜
89	60¼	Gen Elec 2.60	351	85	85⅛	84⅜	84¾	− ¼
14⅝	1½	Gn Firep .55e	36	9¾	10¼	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅞
87⅞	66½	Gen Fds 2.60	86	79⅝	79⅝	79	79⅜	− ⅜
14¾	6¾	Gen Host	121	9⅞	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
30⅞	11½	Gen Insl .30t	112	13¾	14	13½	13¾	− ⅜
35⅞	23⅜	Gen Mills .88	25	31¾	31⅞	31¼	31¾	− ½
76¼	59½	GenMot 3.40e	603	70¾	71¾	70⅜	71¾	+ 1⅛
76½	67½	G Mot 5pf 5	2	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼	− ⅛
57	48½	G Mot pf2.75	5	53½	53½	53	53	− ¾
26¾	16⅜	GenPCem .80	47	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26¼	

(Continued on next page)

European Gold

Nov. 16, 1970

	Open
London	37.90
Zurich	38.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	37.92

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Foreign Stock

	Today	Prev.
Amsterdam	113.9	114.1
Brussel	89.58	90.37
Frankfurt	124.16	124.73
London 30	329.5	331.1
London 500	N.A.	138.89
Milan	56.84	58.07
Paris	N.A.	92.4
Sydney	518.20	521.79
Tokyo (n)	154.37	155.32
Tokyo (o)	2098.45	2111.09
Zurich	299.0	301.0

(n) new. (o) old. (N.A.)

Eurodolla

Nov. 16, 1970

	Bid
7 Day Fix	6 1/2
One Month	6 1/2
6 Months	7 1/8
One Year	7 9/16

هكذا من الأصل

an Markets

s closing prices
currencies)

IOS Mut new	$4.25
Mar&Spen...	40/-
MetalBox...	59/7
Nicholas.....	773
RandMines..	170/-
Rank-Org....	120/-
Rolls-Royce.	0/3
RoyalDutch..	20⅞
R.T.Z.......	47/-
Shell.........	73/6
Tube Invest.	64/6
Union Corp..	43/9
Vickers......	17/6
WarL3½.....	35¼
West Deep..	96/3
West Drief..	167/-
West Hold...	156/3
West Min....	93/6
WoolW.......	15/1½
ZCI...........	7/4½

Milan

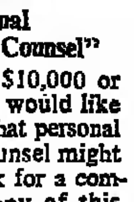
Fiat.........	2,617
Finsider.....	345
Generali.....	305.90
Italsider.....	N.A.
LaRines.....	294.50
Montedis.....	839
Olivetti......	3,515
Pirelli........	2,475
SniaVisco....	2,910
Terni........	174.25

Paris

AirLiquide.	344.50
Béghin....	168.20
BNCI.........	12.90
Can Pacific..	355
C.G.E.........	430.10
C.S.F.........	126.50
Citroën......	107.70
CieBancaire.	569
Créd.Comm..	163.70
Créd.Lyonn..	23.50
DeBeers 10	21.50
EssoStand...	115.90
Fin.Par.BP...	237.60
Fr.Pétroles..	163.90
IBM..........	1,757
ImpOil.......	103.50
IntNickCan..	267.50
Mach.Bull..	84.80
Michelin.....	1,305
Mobil........	313.50
OmniumPét..	249
PatheMarc...	45.80
Péchiney....	178.40
Peugeot.....	240
Radio Techn.	250
Rhokana.....	15.20
Rh.Poulenc..	217.90
Rio Tinto....	33.35
RoyalDutch..	227
St. Gobain...	142.50
Sch	238
Shell..........	124
Simca........	62
Soc.Générale	23.60
SuezCieFin..	324
Thomson....	131.30
Ugine-Kuhl..	167.10
Young3½%..	—

Zurich

Alusuisse......	2,875
B.Boveri.....	1,425
Ciba-Geigy...	2,195
Cr. Suisse....	2,890
Fischer.......	1,340
HoffRoche bj.	161,300
Nestlé........	2,870
Sandoz.......	3,925
Sté B.Suisse..	2,825
Sulzer bp....	370
U.B.Suisses..	3,675



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from preceding page.

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
44½	29¼	StLSanF 2.40	15	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ½
37	28⅛	StRegisP 1.60	54	33¾	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
24⅞	17	SanDGas 1.08	18	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
29⅞	7⅛	Sanders .07p	50	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10⅝	—
29⅛	9¼	Sangamo .40	60	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
26¼	16⅛	SaFeInd 1.60	139	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18¾	— ¼
9⅛	6½	SFe Ind pf.60	9	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ½
32⅞	12⅝	SanFeInt .30	85	28⅝	29	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
17⅝s	7½	SarWelSci .30	x7	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	14⅝	SavanhE 1.12	9	15	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
22¼	12⅝	Saxon Ind	461	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
59	26⅝	Schaefer Cp	24	29¼	30	29¼	30	+ ¼
28	19¼	Schenley 1.40	5	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ¼
25	17½	Scherl pf1.40	81	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ¼
7¾	6	Schenly pf.50	2	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
63⅝	46	Schering .80	112	58	58	57½	57¾	— ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Schick	58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
85	53	SchlitzBr 1.40	12	60	60	59½	59½	— ¼
88⅝	51⅝	Schlmbr 1.40	12	79¾	79¾	79⅛	79⅛	—1⅝
14⅝	1⅝	Scient Resrc	223	3⅝	3¾	3	3½	— ⅛
22⅞	2⅝	SciRes pf.41k	12	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	11⅛	SCM Cp .45b	48	13¼	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅝	ScottFetz .80	8	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛	
22½	16¼	ScottFore .60	x26	18	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅜
35	21¾	Scott Paper 1	150	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ¼
45¾	25⅞	ScovillM 1.40	21	33½	33½	32¼	32¼	—1⅛
58½	36⅛	Scovill pf2.50	8	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44¾	— ½
14⅝	6¼	ScrewBr .50s	13	7¾	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ½
7½	4¼	Scud adjwvs	7	85w6	5⅝	5½	85⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	23¼	SbCLInd 2.50	107	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
16	4½	SbdWorld Air	129	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
29¼	10	Seagrve .50b	17	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
51½	33⅝	Searl GO 1.30	83	44½	45½	44½	45½	
71½	51	SearsR 1.20e	603	69⅛	69½	68⅛	68⅞	— ⅞
26½	11⅛	Seatrain Line	164	15	16⅛	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
25	11	SEDCO .08	127	20½	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
31¾	12	Servmat .50b	57	22⅛	22	22	22	— ⅜
50⅜	35⅛	Shell Oil 3.40	105	43½	43⅝	43⅜	43½	— ⅜
25	11	ShellerGl .80	9	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
27	16	ShellGl pf1.35	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
48⅞	26	SherwnWm 2	43	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
90	56¼	SherW pf4.40	z100	74½	74½	74½	74½	
42½	17¾	Shulton .80b	13	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
20	14⅛	SierraPac .80	17	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	12⅞	SignalCos .60	217	13	13	12¾	12½	— ½
50½	27	Signal pf2.20	28	27¾	27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
21½	12⅝	Signal pf 1	7	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼
43	25⅝	Sigmode 1.10	20	40½	41⅝	40½	41⅛	+ ⅝
11⅛	3⅞	Simm Precis	23	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
60	39	Simmn 1.40a	x6	56⅝	56⅝	55¾	55¾	— ¼
85¾	53¼	SingerCo 2.40	x70	62¾	63⅛	62¾	63	+ ⅜
110	69	Singer pf3.50	x3	81½	82¼	81¼	82¼	+1⅛
44¼	29⅝	Skelly Oil 1.	12	41⅜	41⅜	41	41⅛	— ⅜
41⅝	12⅝	Skil Corp .90	23	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
31⅞	13¾	Skyline .16	247	25¼	27½	25⅛	26⅞	+ ⅝
44½	25½	SmithAO 1.40	14	40¼	40⅝	40½	40¼	— ⅛
47¼	12	Smith Intl .40	12	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
55¼	27⅛	Smith KP 2	86	45½	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅞
23½	16	Smucker .70	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅞	SolaBasic .50	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
14	4⅛	Sonesta	23	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	14½	Sony Cp .03e	95	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
....	—	Sony Corp fn	1	13½	13½	13½	13½	
31⅞	20½	Soo Line 2e	4	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅝
21⅝	18	SOS Cons .44	5	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	
29¼	19⅝	SCar EG 1.26	51	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅞
35½	30	SC EG pf2.50	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
25⅝	21	SoJerInd 1.52	6	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
43⅞	18¾	Southdwn Inc	Soutdn pf1.80					
36½	19¾	Soutdn pf1.80	6	27½	28¾	27½	28¾	+1⅜
18¼	12¼	SoeastPS 1.28	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
33	23	SouCalE 1.50	128	27⅛	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
28⅝	19	South Co 1.26	453	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
57⅞	37⅝	SouNGas 1.40	43	57	57	56¾	57	
36¾	21⅝	Sou Pac 1.80	104	30¼	30½	29⅝	30½	
57⅞	40	Southrn R 3	28	55⅝	55¾	55⅜	55⅝	
14⅝	12⅛	Sou Ry pf 1	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ¼
26⅛	22¼	SouUGas 1.26	5	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	Swest PS .74	47	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ¼
20¾	5¼	Spartans .45p	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
19¾	10⅛	SuburbCo .68	44	17⅜	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
S	23	Sub Pron 1.80	14	34	34⅝	34	34	
19½	11	SuCrest .80	7	16	16	16	16	— ¼
33⅛	14	SunChem .40	8	15	15¼	15	15⅛	
49⅝	32¼	Sun Oil 1b	23	44⅞	45¼	44⅝	45	— ¼
39⅛	30⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	58	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	
27	15	Sunbeam .80	23	23⅜	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅜
30¼	12⅞	Sundstrnd .80	36	20	20¼	20	20¼	
48	35	Sundst pf3.50	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	SunshM .52b	55	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
25⅛	17¾	Sup Valu 1.10	1	22	22	22	22	
172	91	SuperOil 1.40	6	166	166	166	166	—1
30	16	SupmkGn .40	18	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	— ¾

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
36½	18¼	Supmk pf1.20	5	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32½	— ½
7	4⅝	SurvyFd .55e	57	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	
19	12⅛	Swank .60s	15	15⅝	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	22	Swift Co .60	58	27	27⅛	27	27	+ ½
45	19½	SybronCo .80	46	24¼	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
73½	43	Sybron pf2.40	4	49½	49½	48¾	49	+ ½
28⅛	7⅜	Systron Donn	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝

T

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	13⅝	Taft Brd .60	104	22	23⅜	21⅝	23	+1⅜
20⅝	12	TalcottN 1.10	36	15⅛	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝
38¼	6⅜	Talley Ind	48	9⅛	9⅛	8	9¼	— ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Talley pf 81	15	12¾	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
25	17¾	Tampa El .80	74	22⅝	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
66½	30	Tandy Corp	124	46	46	45⅝	46	
22	11½	TappanCo .40	9	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
7¾	2¾	TechMat .13t	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ½
55	38	Technicon Cp	21	41¾	43⅝	41¾	43⅝	+1⅝
74⅞	19⅛	Tektronix	57	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	
40	12	Teledyn 1.09t	328	18⅛	18⅜	17½	18⅛	
156	60¼	Teledy pf3.50	1	76	76	76	76	—1
25⅞	9⅛	Telex Corp	1052	19⅝	20⅞	19¼	20¾	+1⅛
24⅜	15¾	Templein .25	17	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
24⅞	17⅛	Tenneco 1.32	188	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
90	66⅛	Tennec pf5.50	8	74⅛	75	74⅛	74⅝	
33⅞	24	Texaco 1.60	377	32	32⅜	31⅝	31¾	— ½
40⅝	22⅛	TexETrn 1.52	69	37½	37¾	36¾	37¼	— ¼
37⅞	25	TexGasT 1.48	121	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½	— ¼
37½	26	TexGs pf1.50	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
23¼	13	TexGSul .80	287	15⅝	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
34¾	20½	Texas Ind 1b	8	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26¾	+ ¼
134½	61⅝	TexasInst .80	107	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71¼	— ¼
58⅝	34¾	TexOilGs .05	30	55⅝	56⅛	55¾	56	— ¼
20½	13¼	TexPLd .45e	2	17	17	17	17	
61	45⅞	Tex Util 1.80	23	55½	57	55½	57	+1½
26½	15⅛	Textron .90	68	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Textrn pf2.08	16	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼	— ⅛
26½	16½	Textrn pf1.40	53	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
14⅛	7	Thiokol .40	42	8	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	24½	ThomBet 1.04	20	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	— ⅝
21⅛	12⅝	Thom Ind .40	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
36	21⅛	ThomJW .90e	29	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
21⅞	11¼	ThriftyDr .40	18	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
30⅝	16⅝	TI Corp 1.20	97	26⅝	26¾	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
21¼	10	TidewatM .40	21	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
43½	25½	Timeln. 1.90a	65	35⅝	35⅝	35	35¼	+ ¼
40⅝	24¼	TimesMir .50	29	32⅝	33	32	32	—1
32	25⅝	Timken 1.80	x47	30	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅝

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
24½	19⅝	US Shoe .88	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
40¼	20⅜	US Smelt 1b	24	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	
71½	60	USSme pf5.50	2	62½	62½	62	62	
39½	29⅝	US Steel 2.40	291	30	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
26	16½	USTobac 1.10	21	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
25	14¾	Unit Util .92	234	17¾	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Unit Util wt	107	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	
21½	18⅝	UnUtil pf1.25	12	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	+ ¾
37⅞	21⅝	UnUtil pf1.50	7	26¼	27½	26¼	37½	+1⅛
33⅛	21¾	UnvLeaf 1.50	23	32½	33⅛	32½	33	+ ⅛
36¾	19⅝	UnivOPd .80	83	22⅛	22½	21¾	22	— ¼
99⅝	13¼	Univsty Cmp	357	19¾	21½	19⅝	21¼	+1½
59½	22⅝	Upjohn 1.80	91	45½	45½	45	45	— ½
21⅝	9½	Uris Bldg .40	x10	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
39½	21¾	USLIFE .50	15	30¾	31	29¾	30¾	
40	20	USM Cp 1.60	50	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
55	36½	UtahCon .60a	64	52	52⅜	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅝
33⅝	26⅝	Utah PL 1.92	51	30	30	29⅝	29¾	— ⅛

V

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29½	9¾	Varian Asso	64	11⅝	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	16¼	VCA Corp .40	33	18⅝	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
27	16½	VCA Cp pf.80	9	18⅛	19	18½	19	+ ¼
53	26⅝	Veeder 1.80	10	36¼	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ½
17⅛	10	Vendo Co .80	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
31	10	VictComp .50	34	17¼	17½	16⅝	17	— ⅛
9½s	3⅛	Villager	26	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
25¼	7⅛	VaEIPw 1.12	52	20⅜	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
103⅝	103	VaEP pf8.84	z70	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	— ¼
101	36	VaEP pf7.72	z100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
65½	56	VaEP pf4.80	z20	62	62	62	62	+1½
59	47½	VaEP pf4.20	z50	52⅛	52½	52½	52½	— ½
15	7⅛	Vornado	89	17⅝	17⅞	16⅞	17⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	14¼	VSI Corp .48	15	15¼	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
24	16⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	26	20	30	19¾	20	— ⅛
15	10	VWR Unit .72	10	11⅛	11½	11½	11½	

W - X - Y - Z

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
57¼	45½	Wachova 1.20	17	54⅞	54⅞	54⅛	54¼	— ⅜
61½	49½	Wacho pf2.20	3	59½	59⅛	55½	59⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	14¼	Walgreen 1	x9	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
50¼	33	WalkrH 1.20a	7	42⅛	42⅛	41¾	41⅞	— ¾
		Walk fn1.20a	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	
25⅝	12	Wall Murry 1	10	17	17	16⅞	17	
8¼	3½	Walworth Co	5	3⅜	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
28¼	8½	Ward Foods	54	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	— ½
24	10	Warnaco .90	11	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	14	— ⅜
47	29	Warn Co 1.44	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ½
76⅝	52	WarLam 1.20	249	63⅝	63⅝	62½	63	— ¾
64⅝	63¼	War Lam wi	136	63⅛	63¼	62	63¼	— ¼
36½	20⅝	Warn Sw 1.60	3	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	23	WasGas 1.50	7	28	28¼	27¾	28¼	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Wash Stl .70a	2	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
32	17⅝	WashWP 1.36	31	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
18⅝	9⅝	Watkin Johns	29	17⅛	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ½
15⅝	9⅝	Wayn Gos .76	52	9¾	9¾	8¼	8¼	—1½
12⅝	5¼	Wean Unit	4	7	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	8¼	Wean pfA1.26	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	6⅝	Weathrd .37a	21	7⅝	8	7¾	8	
12½	5¾	Webb Del E	37	8	8	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
36¼	27½	Weis Mkt .92	5	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅝
6⅝	3	Welbilt .11t	20	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20¼	13⅝	Wometco .44	22	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
26½	9½	Woods Cp .48	9	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
38⅞	25⅝	Woolwth 1.20	64	33⅝	34¼	33¾	34½	+ ½
55½	40	Woolw pf2.20	2	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
11⅞	5	World Airwy	15	5¾	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
15	7¾	Wurlitzer .40	4	8	8	8	8	
115¾	65¼	Xerox Cp .80	317	82	84	82	84	+1
37⅝	12⅝	XTRA Inc	12	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
21¼	14⅝	YngsISO 1.20	4	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	19⅝	Zale Corp .64	196	33⅜	33⅝	32	33½	— ¼
39½	11⅜	Zapata Norn	191	20⅞	21⅛	20⅝	21¾	+ ½
66	24¼	ZapaNor pf12	1	42	42	42	42	—5
42½	20	Zayre Corp	48	26¾	26¾	25	25⅝	—1½
37¾	22¼	ZenithR 1.40	77	32	32⅛	31½	31¾	— ¼
38	13⅝	Zurn Ind .28	61	15⅛	15⅝	14⅞	15	— ½

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$2.14	$1.70¼
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	2.08	1.90¼
Corn 2 yellow bu.	1.64½	1.46½
Oats 3 white bu.	.92¾	.83⅛
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.69	1.60½
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.32¾	.47⅛
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.56	.48½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.18¼	.18¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	106.00	99.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	74.50	66.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	37-38	33-34
Lead, spot lb.	.14½-.15	.15½
Copper elec. lb.	56-56½	52¼
Tin, (Straits), lb	1.73¼	1.74
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.15	.15½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.77	1.80½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	383.3	410.6

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 16, 1970

World sugar No. 11: March '71 4.16-18, May '71 4.17-18, July '71 4.20, Sept. '71 4.20 b, Oct. '71 4.23 b, March '72 4.17 b.

Wool, new: July '71 05.5 b, Dec. '71 08.0 b. March '72 08.0 b.

Wool tops: Closed. No sales.

Cocoa: Dec. 27.81, March '71 28.10, May '71 28.42, July '71 28.82, Sept. '71 28.27, Dec. '71 29.70, March '72 30.23.

Copper: Dec. 47.45, Jan. '71 47.90. March '71 48.70, May '71 49.56, July '71 00.10, Sept. '71 50.60.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Nov. 34.10 b, Dec. 34.40 b, Jan. '71 35.25 b, March '71 36.40, May '71 37.30 b, July '71 37.65 b, Sept. '71 39.40 b.

Potatoes: March '71 2.63, April '71 2.86, May '71 3.32.

Silver: Dec. 170.40, Jan. '71 180.80, March '71 183.60, May '71 186.30, July '71 188.90, Sept. '71 191.50, Dec. '71 195.50, Jan. '72 196.70, March '72 190.30.

(b) bid. (a) asked. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Dec	26.27	26.29	25.82	25.87	—43
Mar	26.77	26.78	26.51	26.52	—25
May	27.27	27.30	27.00	z26.97	—28
Jul	27.35	27.35	27.13	z27.19	—40
Oct				z26.05	—20
Dec				z26.05	—20

z—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT					
Dec	1.75⅝	1.76⅜	1.70¾	1.70¾	1.76
Mar	1.78	1.78¼	1.73¼	1.73½	1.77⅞
May	1.76⅝	1.77⅛	1.72¼	1.72⅝	1.76¾
Jul	1.65⅝	2.65½	1.62	1.62	1.65
Sep	1.66⅞	1.67	1.64¼	1.64¼	1.67⅞
CORN					
Dec	1.47½	1.48¾	1.45⅛	1.45½	1.47⅝
Mar	1.53⅝	1.54¼	1.51¼	1.51¼	1.53¾
May	1.57¼	1.57⅞	1.54⅝	1.54⅝	1.57⅝
Jul	1.59½	1.80	1.56½	1.55½	1.59¼
Sep	1.59¾	1.59¼	1.56½	1.56½	1.57½
Dec	1.59⅞	1.59	1.56	1.56	1.57
Mar	1.63¼	1.63½	1.80½	1.61½	1.63½
SOYBEANS					
Nov	3.05	3.08½	3.04¾	3.05¼	3.06¼
Jan	3.09½	3.11¼	3.07⅞	3.08¼	3.07⅛
Mar	3.13¾	3.15¼	3.11¼	3.12	3.13⅛
May	3.17	3.18¾	3.15⅛	3.15¼	3.16½
Jul	3.17¼	3.19¼	3.15½	3.15¾	3.17
Aug	3.14	3.15¾	3.12¾	3.12¾	3.14
Sep	2.95½	2.96¼	2.95¼	2.95½	2.94
Nov	2.87	2.85½	2.87	2.87¼	2.86¾
Jan	2.91¼	2.92¼	2.91¼	2.91¼	2.91
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	13.40	13.66	13.43	13.46	13.47
Jan	12.99	13.20	12.95	13.10	12.99
Mar	12.78	12.80	12.53	12.73	12.59
May	12.41	12.58	12.41	12.47	12.38
Jul	12.20	12.40	12.20	12.27	12.14
Aug	12.10	12.17	12.05	15.05	11.90
Sep	11.76	11.37	11.65	11.65	11.60
Oct	11.32	11.54	11.32	a11.50	11.30
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	80.20	80.50	79.50	79.55	80.25
Jan	80.00	80.20	79.20	79.40	79.90
Mar	77.60	77.85	77.25	79.25	77.45
May	79.70	77.90	79.25	79.25	79.55
Jul	80.25	80.40	79.80	79.80	00.00
Aug	80.20	80.20	77.75	a77.80	a79.90
Sep	77.90	77.90	77.60	77.70	77.60
Oct	75.20	75.20	75.10	a75.10	a75.10
SILVER					
Nov	——	——	——	1.79.30	1.18.50
Dec	1.78.40	1.80.30	1.77.20	1.79.50	1.79.20
Feb	1.81.10	1.83.20	1.00.30	1.82.40	1.82.20
Apr	1.83.30	1.86.00	1.83.00	1.85.80	1.84.80
Jun	1.86.00	1.85.70	1.86.00	1.87.60	1.83.00
Aug	1.87.30	1.91.00	1.89.50	1.90.50	1.90.70
Oct	1.92.00	1.95.40	1.91.80	1.92.80	1.93.50
Dec	1.94.50	1.96.30	1.93.90	1.95.60	1.94.30
Feb	——	——	——	1.93.00	1.97.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	28.00	28.05	27.85	27.95	28.07
Feb	25.40	28.50	28.35	28.47	28.50
Apr	29.10	29.30	29.07	29.27	29.22
Jun	29.70	29.80	29.62	29.77	29.77
Aug	27.50	29.55	27.45	27.52	29.50
Oct	27.25	29.30	29.25	29.27	29.25
Dec	——	——	——	n29.20	29.20
Feb	51.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	n29.40

Sales: Dec 731; Feb 332; April 257; June 162; Aug 48; Oct 14; Dec'71, 0; Feb'72, 5.

LIVE HOGS					
Dec	16.60	16.60	16.45	16.50	b16.62
Feb	17.30	b17.42	17.15	17.40	17.45
Apr	15.30	15.32	15.15	a10.30	15.20
Jun	20.67	20.85	20.67	20.80	20.88
Jul	21.55	21.70	21.45	21.70	31.55
Aug	21.75	21.75	21.65	21.75	a21.70
Oct	21.02	21.20	21.02	21.20	21.20

Sales: Dec 57; Feb 94; April 67; June 10; July 12; Aug 11; Oct 6.

SHELL EGGS					
Nov	36.55	26.55	35.15	35.15	35.60
Dec	39.25	39.35	38.10	35.20	39.20
Jan	37.25	37.35	36.25	36.25	37.30
Feb	35.75	35.90	35.15	35.20	35.80

Sales: Nov 203; Dec 2,145; Jan 540; Feb 97.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	30.35	30.35	27.90	30.09	30.47
Mar	30.60	30.50	30.22	30.32	20.50
May	31.60	31.60	31.25	31.27	31.77
Jul	32.42	22.40	32.00	32.00	32.50
Aug	31.70	31.90	31.55	a31.65	32.05

Sales: Feb 2,110; March 542; May 416; July 225; Aug 85.

Open Interest: Feb 6,635; March 3,393; May 2,795; July 2,652; Aug 46.

b—Bid; a—Offered; n—Nominal.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 16, 1970

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glas	140	Matsu E. Ind.	479
Canon Camb. .	345	Matsu El. Wks	673
Dai Nip. Print.	225	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	85
Fuji Bank	210	Mitsubi Shoji.	140
Fuji Photo	1441	Mitsui & Co.	159
Hayakawa E ..	277	Mitsukoshi	321
Hitachi	103	Nippon Elec. .	222
Honda Motor .	158	Shiseido	938
C. Itoh	126	Sony Corp ..	2,430
Japan Air Lines	1,495	Sumitomo Bk.	237
Kao Soap	263	Taisho Marine	140
Kansai El P..	660	Takeda Chem.	292
Kirl Brewery .	180	Teijin	73
Komatsu	163	Tokyo Marine.	290
Kubota I Wks	111	Toray	111
†Previous.		Toyota Motor	249

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	6½	AberdnMf .40	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	—¼
7¼	3⅝	AberdnP .13t	4	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾	—⅛
6	2	Acme Hamil	40	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+¼
5⅛	2½	Acme Prec	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅞	12⅛	Action Ind	42	12⅜	12½	12	12½	+¼
12	3	Adams Russl	769	3½	3½	2	3⅜	—⅛
15⅛	5	Admiral Intl	11	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	—⅛
10⅛	10	AE PlastPak	34	10⅞	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—1
14¾	3⅞	Aerodex Inc	6	5¼	5¼	5	5	—¼
13⅜	4½	AeroFlow .30	x4	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	
15¾	9¾	Aerojet .50a	6	12½	12½	12	12	—⅝
17⅛	6½	Aeronca .10e	11	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10½	—⅛
10⅞	4⅝	AerosolT .51t	7	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
10⅞	5	Aerovox Cp	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
14⅛	9¾	Affil Hosp .40	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13	3½	AIC Photo	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Aiken Ind	1	4	4	4	4	
3½	1½	Airlift Intl	122	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
29⅞	16½	Alax Ma .50a	5	22¾	22⅞	21¾	21¾	—⅞
12	4½	Alaska Airl	18	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
14¾	5⅛	AlbaWald .24	7	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+¼
8¼	3	Aldon Ind	3	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	—¼
18¾	15	AlisonM 1.16e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅜
7½	3⅛	All Amer Ind	1	5	5	5	5	—⅛
14⅜	10	Allegn Airl	28	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
11-32	3-16	Alleg Airl rt	587	3-16	7-32	3-16	3-16	
18½	3½	AllegCorp wt	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
27½	9	Allen El .22t	5	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—⅛
19⅝	7¾	Allian T .52e	16	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅞
11½	2½	Allied Art	56	4⅛	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	—¼
15½	7½	Allied Contl	35	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	—¼
10¾	5⅞	Allison Sll .40	10	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅜
22¼	12⅜	AlrightAu .60	4	18½	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Alpha Indust	13	4⅛	4½	4	4	—¼
9⅞	3¾	Alramil Corp	18	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
16	10	Alter Fds .50	5	12⅝	12½	12⅛	12¼	
56	46½	Alcoa pf3.75	z500	49¼	49¼	48	48	—1
18⅛	6½	AlumSpec .44	1	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
8½	3	Amco Indust	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
16	4	Ameco Inc	18	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21	11	Am Agronom	39	14½	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+⅝
11	5⅛	A AutVnd .28	5	6¼	6½	6⅛	6¼	
11⅛	8	AmBiltrit .60	5	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
9¼	4⅝	A BkStra .36t	2	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
39½	24	AmBldgM .30	20	37⅞	37¾	37¼	37¼	—⅛
22	15	ACentM 1.77e	33	20	20	19⅜	19½	—½
16¾	12	Am FinA 1.10	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
24⅝	22¾	A Fitch 1.6f8	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
3⅞	3¼	Am Fltchr wt	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5⅞	3½	A Israel .22e	69	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
41¾	27⅝	AmMtg 1.75e	3	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅜	—⅛
27½	17½	Am Mot Inns	9	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18½	+½
35⅞	20	AmPetr 1.05e	48	26⅛	27	25⅞	25⅞	—1¼
7⅞	2¾	Am Precison	7	3	3	3	3	—⅛
11	6¾	A RltyTr .63e	5	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+⅛
9¼	5	AmSal Equip	19	7⅞	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
16¾	4½	AmTech .05p	9	6⅛	6⅛	6	6¼	+⅛
16⅜	7¾	Ames DS .10r	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
19⅜	10¾	AmpcoMt .60	1	14	14	14	14	—¼
50¼	10¾	Amrep Corp	87	25⅛	26⅛	24⅞	26	+¾
7¼	3	AndreaRa .25	3	4¼	4¼	4	4	
6⅝	1⅛	viAndv Gard	14	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	—¼
27⅞	14⅜	Angelica .18	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	—⅛
3⅛	1¼	Anglo Lautro	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13	7¾	Ansul .28p	4	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+⅜
14½	3	Anthony Ind	38	4¾	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
5	2	AO Indust	38	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
7	3	Apollo Indust	4	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+⅜
24¼	5⅝	Applied Data	5	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—¼
12¾	4½	Applied Dev	9	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Aquitain Cda	167	23	23½	23	23⅛	—⅛
23½	10¾	Arctic Ent	72	16⅛	17¾	15¾	17⅝	+⅝
5⅝	2½	Argus Inc	25	2⅝	2¾	2½	2½	
21¼	11	ArizColaLd C	4	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14½	—⅛
31	21	ArkLGas 1.30	x39	25¾	26	25¾	26	+½
15⅛	6	Arrow Elect	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
18¼	11¼	Arundel	2	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
11	4⅞	Arwood .20p	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
19⅛	5⅝	Asamera Oil	266	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14⅜	+⅝
12⅝	5	AshldOil Can	19	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8½	
13¾	6	ASPRD .25	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
22¼	13¾	AssdBaby .60	13	18⅞	19	18⅜	19	—⅜
30⅞	23	AssdMt 2.52e	1	27	27	27	27	—½
7	2½	Astrex Inc	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	2	Atco Chem	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
18½	11⅛	AticoFin .40b	2	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	—¼
13⅝	8⅛	AticoMtg .78e	15	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	—¼
3⅛	1⅛	Atico Mtg wt	72	3	3⅛	3	3	—¼
27	14⅞	AtCLCo 1.20a	79	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22¼	6¾	All Richf wt	16	10⅝	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
35⅞	16	Atlas M 2.05a	37	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	+¼
2¾	1⅛	AtlasCorp wt	21	1⅛	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
31¾	7½	Austral Oil	95	15½	15⅞	15⅛	15½	—¼
12½	4¼	Auto Bldg	9	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾	—⅛
27½	5¼	Automat Rad	45	7⅝	8	7½	7⅞	
32	25¼	Auto Sw .45e	24	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	26	+¼
18⅞	3⅜	AVC Cp .25p	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
6½	2¼	Avco Corp wt	43	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
9⅝	6	AVEMCO .05e	39	6¼	6½	6⅛	6¼	—¼
4⅞	1¼	Avien Inc	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
31⅞	25½	Avondl 1.20b	2	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	+¼
		B						
29½	17¾	BagdCop .40b	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	—⅛
30⅜	12¼	Baker Ind .24	41	20⅝	20¾	19½	20¾	
6⅛	4⅝	Bald Sec .16e	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+¼
9⅛	3	Ball Co	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
14	5⅛	Banff Oil	40	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+⅛
5	1½	BangPunt wt	9	2½	2½	2½	2½	
9¼	4	Banister Cntl	32	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
25½	10½	BankUtil .27n	25	25	25	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
9	3½	Banner Indus	61	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
11⅝	3⅝	BarbLyn .16p	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	—¼
17⅛	5½	Barnes Eng	6	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
8¼	3½	Barnwell Ind	8	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛	—¼
19	6⅛	BarryRG .70t	13	11	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
25⅝	6	BerryWrt .30	10	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
14	2¾	Bartell Med	15	4½	4½	4½	4½	
11	4⅞	cBarth Sp .33	5	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—½
13¼	4½	Bartons Cdy	10	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
7	2⅝	Baruch Fost	3	3	3	3	3	—⅛
11½	9	Barwick ET	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	—¼
23⅞	13⅝	Behring Corp	96	15⅞	16⅞	15¾	16¾	+1⅛
9⅞	4¼	Bell Electrn	33	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
10⅞	5¼	Belscot Rel	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
28¾	5⅝	Benrus Corp	38	7½	7½	7	7⅜	+⅛
30	8½	BergBrun .24	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
49½	16	Berg B pf1.15	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
18½	16¼	Berven Carol	16	17½	17⅝	17	17¼	—½
9¾	4⅛	Beth Cp .91t	3	7½	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
44⅞	6½	Beverly Ent	218	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+¼
27½	14½	Bickfards	z500	21¾	21⅞	21	21¼	—¼
33¼	13¾	Binney S .80	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Bloomf Bldg	15	3	3	3	3	
8⅛	3	Bluebird Inc	26	4	4⅛	4	4	
2¾	1¼	Bluebird wt	6	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	—¼
28⅝	12½	Bohack Corp	21	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17¼	—¼
8¾	6⅝	Bolt Beranek	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	—⅜
10¾	3⅞	Botany Ind	30	4½	4⅝	4	4	—⅜
7	3⅛	Bowmar Insl	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅞	7¼	Bowne Co .16	4	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
26½	8	Bow Vall .10	25	16⅜	16½	15¾	16⅛	—⅜
18⅞	9	Bradld Sp .60	33	10½	10⅞	10½	10½	—½
25	14½	BradfCom 5y	62	16⅝	16¾	16	16½	+⅛
10	6⅝	Branch In .50	2	9	9	9	9	
11	5	BranAirw wt	8	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
11⅜	6½	BrnlAirA .35f	6	7	7	7	7	
16½	11⅝	BrascanLtd 1	85	14¾	14⅝	14½	14½	+¼
24⅛	10¼	Braun En .32	x1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
15¾	5¾	Breeze	2	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
6¼	2⅞	Brody Sf .04p	2	3	3	3	3	—⅛
18¼	5½	BrksPerk .20	4	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
2⅛	1½	Brown Co wt	38	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
26¾	20⅛	BrwnFA .40b	5	22	22	21¾	21¾	—½
26⅞	20	BrwnFB .40b	18	22⅜	22⅜	22	22	—⅜
8¼	5½	Bruce Robert	9	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	—½
9¼	1⅞	BTB Corp	83	2⅛	2¼	2	2	—⅛
18⅝	7⅝	BTU Eng .28	19	15	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—⅜
7⅝	2⅞	Buehler Cp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
19⅝	6⅛	Buell Ind .15r	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
18⅞	11½	Bundy Corp 1	x3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
12⅝	7¼	Burgess .20	9	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
46¾	19½	Burns WJ .60	5	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
4¾	2⅞	Burr JP .05g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	5⅝	Butlr Av .10p	8	6½	6¼	6	6	—½
21⅝	7¼	Butles Gs Oil	120	10	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
14⅝	6	Byers .30a	11	14½	14½	14½	14½	
		C						
23⅞	7¾	Cablecom Gn	84	13⅝	14	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
16¼	11⅝	Caldor .60l	15	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
35⅝	10½	Calcomp	278	29	30⅛	28⅝	30⅛	+1½
18⅜	13¼	CalHlth Care	24	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	16	—½
15⅞	33½	CalPrlCem 1	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—¼
23⅝	13¾	Camcoinc .15	2	14¾	15	14¾	15	
14¾	5¾	Campbl Chib	50	6½	6⅝	6 7-16	6 9-16	+1-16
13¼	6⅛	CampbM .30	1	9	9	9	9	
6⅝	2½	CdnExp G&D	48	4½	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
11	3	Cdn Hamesld	20	6 15-16	6 15-16	6¾	6¾	—3-16
16¼	8	CdnHydro .20	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
16	7	Cdn Javelin	58	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅞
5¼	2	Cdn Marconi	62	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
38¾	16	Cdn Sup Oil	22	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	—⅜
10⅝	4½	Canaverl .16t	30	4½	4¾	4½	4½	+⅛
6¾	3⅛	Canoga Ind	8	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
53⅝	14½	Cap Ind .40e	38	14¾	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	
50½	4¼	Career Acad	361	4⅝	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+⅜
11⅝	6⅝	Caressa Inc	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
115½	80	Carnatn 1.60	24	91½	91⅛	90½	90½	
73	61	Caro PL pf 5	z30	63	63	63	63	—¾
10¼	5⅝	Carousel Fsh	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Castleton Ind	20	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
22	6⅝	Cavitron Cp	8	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
14½	5	Cellu Craft	39	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—¼
22⅛	13	CentSec 2.45e	12	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—⅜
33⅞	16	CentryE .60b	5	23⅝	23½	23⅜	23⅜	—¼
5⅞	2	Century Geo	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Centryind .24	7	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	—½
10½	3½	Certified Cp	4	3¾	4	3¾	4	+¼
18¼	4¾	Certron Corp	48	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+¼
14⅛	5¼	ChadMill .20e	x6	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
31⅝	8	ChmpHa .16	157	25	27	24⅞	26⅝	+1
5⅞	2½	Charan Ind	21	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+⅜
13¼	8¾	Chatt Gas .68	8	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
23⅝	5⅞	Christian Oil	23	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	—⅛
9¾	2⅞	Cinerama	111	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
27⅝	18¼	Circle K .40	61	26	26	25⅞	26	—⅛
17½	9¾	Citizens F .32	3	11½	11½	11½	11½	+¼
10½	7½	CityGsFla .50	4	7¾	8	7¾	8	
6½	3	ClarkCbl .05g	3	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
24½	7½	Clarkson Ind	11	11⅞	12	11¾	12	—½
10½	3⅝	Clary Corp	14	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
13⅞	6	Clopay .40t	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33⅛	8	CMI Corp	73	9¾	9⅝	8⅛	8½	—1⅛
9⅞	2½	Coburn .07p	26	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
26½	9¾	Coff Mat .60e	10	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅝
10¼	5⅝	Cohen Hatfld	1	5½	5½	5½	5½	
15¼	4⅝	CohuElec .15	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
37	6⅝	Cole Natl .44	35	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+½
22⅛	11	Colecoind .08	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
37⅞	21¾	Coleman .40	109	26⅜	26⅞	26½	26½	—⅜
10⅝	6⅛	Colon Snd .30	32	7¾	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+⅜
25½	13⅝	Colwell .30e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	—⅛
41	6	Combustn Eq	15	13¾	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	+⅜
33	18⅝	Cominco 1.40	x8	20	20	20	20	+¼
		Comin fn1.40	3	19½	19½	19½	19½	
9¼	4½	Coml All .10t	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅝	13½	ComlMetl .60	x5	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
16⅝	5¾	Comodor .06e	15	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
24½	19	ComPSv 1.50	5	22⅛	22¼	22	22	—⅜
16⅝	7⅛	Compolnd .36	10	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8½	—¼
15⅝	6	CampDes .70	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	
7⅝	2¾	CompuDyne	28	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
12⅝	3½	Comput Eq	19	4	4⅛	4	4	
11⅛	3⅛	Comput Instr	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Comput Inv	2	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
28⅝	11⅝	Computest	36	12¼	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+¼
75⅝	16¼	Comp Saftw	46	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+¼
14½	5½	Conchemco	4	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
14	3⅞	ConcrdF .10p	3	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
24⅝	6¼	Condec Corp	10	11¼	11½	11	11¼	+¼
8¾	4¼	Connelly Con	2	5	5	5	5	—⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Connrex .30b	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
14⅝	3⅝	Conroy Inc	4	4	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far	7	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1⅜	
9½	6½	ConDenS .05e	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	—¼
9½	4	ConNatSh A	1	4	4	4	4	—⅛
22⅝	4⅝	Con Oil Gas	103	9⅞	10¼	9¾	10	+⅛
15⅝	7½	ConsltDes .40	5	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	—¼
3⅝	1½	Cont Mater	38	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
7½	5	Contl Tel wt	45	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	—¼
14⅝	5⅝	Cook Elec .30	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
10¼	4⅞	Cook Ind	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
19¾	13½	CookPV 1.05p	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
12	5½	CooprJrt .25p	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
21⅝	13¾	Corr Blck .66	3	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	—½
11½	3⅛	Cosmodyne	3	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
15½	4⅝	Craig Corp	9	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+⅛
11½	7⅞	CramerE .45t	2	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
14¼	11⅝	Creative Mgl	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
35⅝	24	Creole P 2.60	20	31	31½	31	31	
7¼	4½	Crest Foam	19	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅜
7⅝	3	Crestmont	2	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
35	20	Crompin 1.40	8	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	—½
7½	5⅝	CrowleyM .30	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅝	17	CwnCPet .70f	2	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	—⅜
10⅛	4⅛	Crystal Oil	14	6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
21¼	8	Cubic Corp	11	13	13½	13	13½	+¼
8¾	3⅝	Curtis Maths	7	5	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
31⅝	15	Cutter A .44	25	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	
28⅝	13	Cutter B .44	3	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
		D						
9⅞	5½	Daitch .20e	5	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
70¾	22	Damon Corp	19	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—¼
10¾	5½	DamonCr .40	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
20¼	9	Danleln .18e	2	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
5⅞	2¼	Daryl Indus	3	3	3	3	3	
15	3⅝	Data Cont	4	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+¼
25½	4¾	DataProd Cp	81	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
16½	7	Day Min .15g	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	—⅜
23½	9⅞	Daylin .24	301	17⅝	17¾	17¼	17¼	—⅜
9⅞	3⅝	Daylin wt	42	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛	
29¼	4⅝	DCA Devel	255	9⅞	9⅞	8⅝	9⅝	—⅜
3½	1	DC Tran A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24⅛	10¼	Dearborn Cp	14	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	—⅝
11½	4½	DeJurA .15r	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16¼	6	Del Labs	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
17¼	12⅝	Della Cp Am	7	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
64¼	12½	Deltona Corp	133	25⅛	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+⅜
9⅝	5½	Deltn Fd .10e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
27	21¼	Depositors 1e	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+½
24¼	8¾	DeroRsch Dv	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
45¼	13¼	Deseret Ph	14	18¾	19	18¾	19	
7¾	3½	DelectoS .04p	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	—⅜
21¼	16⅝	Devel Cp Am	46	19	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
24½	8	Devon Appar	18	20⅞	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	+½
20½	10½	DHJ Indust	15	16	16	15¼	15⅝	—⅜
124	48¾	Digital Equip	91	54⅞	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	—⅜
15¼	8⅝	Dillard .50e	17	14⅝	15	14½	15	+⅜
6¾	2⅝	Diodes Inc	13	3	3	2⅞	3	
26	8⅝	Dixilyn Corp	22	12½	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+⅝
97⅛	33⅞	*Dome Petrol*	39	69⅝	72¼	69⅝	72¼	+2½
16	13½	Dorn Brid .80	3	16	16	16	16	+¼
15½	11¾	Domtar .60a	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—⅛
21½	8⅝	Dorsey .10	19	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅜
10⅝	3⅝	DPA Inc	45	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛	—⅜
6¼	2⅞	DrewNatl Cp	12	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4½	+¼
31	9	Driver H .10r	22	18¾	18¾	17⅞	18¼	—¼
4⅝	3¼	Dunlop .11e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co	2	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11¼	6	Dur Test .40r	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	—¼
10⅝	4	Dynalectrn	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
		E						
12	4½	Eagle Clo .12	9	4½	4½	4½	4½	—¼
20¼	16¾	Earl Schelb	6	10½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
12⅝	4	Earth Resrcs	5	5½	5½			
17½	8⅝	Eason Oil .30	9	14¾	15			
19⅝	5⅝	EastAirO .54t	13	10½	11			
6⅝	3⅝	Eazor Exp	2	4	4			
13⅝	4	Eckmar Cp	17	6⅛	6¼			
27¾	11¼	Ecologic Sci	89	13¾	13⅞			
20⅞	9¾	EdmosCp .20	9	20⅝	20⅝			
19¾	7⅝	EdoCorp .20p	25	9⅝	9⅝			
28¼	7⅛	Ehrench Pho	9	9⅞	9⅞			
12	4½	Elco Corp	6	6¼	6⅜			
19½	14	Elect Hose 1	1	15	15			
19⅝	12⅝	Electrogra 1	4	12⅝	12⅝			
8¾	3⅝	Elect Assist	24	4⅝	4⅝			
11½	2¾	Elect Comp	3	4	4			
14⅝	3½	Electron Eng	12	4¼	4¼			
10½	3⅝	Elect Resrch	1	3⅞	3⅞			
27⅝	7⅝	Electsp 1.25t	15	8⅞	8⅞			
2⅝	1½	Elgin Nat wt	6	1⅝	1⅝			
10⅝	5	El Tronics	8	7¼	7¼			
19½	10⅛	Emery In .30	12	11⅝	11⅝			
19⅞	8	Empire Finl	70	12¼	12⅝			
8⅛	2⅝	Entron Inc	1	3¼	3¼			
18⅛	12	Epko Sh .80a	2	17¾	17¾			
6⅝	3	EquityCp .30f	59	4⅛	4⅛			
6¾	6¼	Equityinat In	9	6⅛	6⅛			
7¾	3⅝	ErnstEC .32t	26	3⅞	3⅞			
12⅝	4¾	Ero Indust	8	5⅛	5⅛			
23⅝	7⅞	Esgro Inc	2	8⅝	8⅝			
12¾	4	Espey Mfg	15	5½	5½			
30	7⅞	Esq Rad El	25	11½	11⅞			
5½	2⅛	Essex Chem	19	3⅛	3⅛			
4⅞	1⅞	Ets-Hokin Cp	9	1¾	1⅞			
21¼	7¾	Executon .24	11	10⅝	10⅝			
34¼	14⅛	Extendcare	15	17⅛	17½			
		F						
15⅝	6¼	Fab Indust	1	12½	12½			
13	3	Fabrics Natl	4	3¼	3⅛			
9¼	3	FairNob .04p	21	6	6			
14⅞	4½	Falcon Sbd	107	13	14¼			
6¾	3¼	Fed Resrces	39	4½	4½			
18¼	10	FedMart .40b	4	12¾	12¾			
16½	7⅝	Felmont Oil	11	12	12⅝			
29¾	9½	Felsway .32	24	9¾	9¾			
12¾	5⅝	Fibrebord wt	5	8⅝	8⅝			
		Fid Ml 1.30e	32	20⅝	20⅝			
14⅝	4¼	Field Plastic	2	5½	5½			
18½	5⅝	Filmways	7	7¼	7½			
22⅝	12⅝	FinSanBa .30	13	20½	20⅝			
16	9	FinlGenl .24b	9	11	11			
17¼	12⅛	Fst Conn .80a	1	12⅞	12⅞			
5⅝	2	FirstNll Real	10	2⅛	2⅛			
3¾	1	Fst N Rl wt	10	1	1⅛			
18	9½	FstSLSh .31e	13	15⅝	16			
11	9⅛	FstUnRE .88	13	10¼	10½			
26	9½	FischPrt .66t	8	10⅜	10⅜			
15¾	10	Fishman .40b	2	11¾	11⅞			
29⅝	10	Flight Safety	1	12⅝	12⅝			
5½	2¾	Fla Capital	4	2¾	2¾			
15⅝	8¾	Flowers In A	6	10⅞	11			
12⅞	5¼	Fluke J .32t	6	6¾	7			
18⅝	7⅝	Foodrama .30	8	13⅝	14			
67¾	57½	Ford Can 2	2700	61¾	61¾			
25	11¼	Forest Cit .25	7	12¾	12¾			
24	10	ForestLb .21t	4	11	11½			

(Continued on next pag

International Bonds Traded in

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling 8¼-81	92	93
Aerop Paris 9-85.	102	103
AllisChalm 6⅝-72	97¾	98¾
Am Brands 8-81.	96	97
Amoco 6¾-85....	87	88
Armco 7¼-80....	91	92
Atlas Cop. 9½-85.	100	101
BancoObras 7½-7.	91	92½
BealFoods 9-85...	102	103
Bendix 8-79......	96	97
Borg Warn 8-79..	96¼	97¼
BP 6¾-78........	91	92
Cabot 8¾-75......	100¾	101¾
Cabot 9½-80......	101½	102½
Celenese 6¾-82..	86¾	87¾
Chevron 7-80.....	91	92
Chrysler 7-84....	82	83
CNA Overs 9-75..	102¾	103¾
ContOil 9½-85..	102½	103½
Cont Oil 7-80.....	91	92
Cont Tele 9-82....	100½	101½
Copen City 8-84..	93	94½
Copen City 9-85..	96	97
Copen Tel 9-85...	98½	99¼
Courtaulds 9-82.	98½	99½
Courtaulds 9¼-85.	99	100
CullerH 7½-80....	90	91
DeBeers 6½-82....	83	84
Denmark 9-82.....	99½	100½
DenmMtgeB 7¼-8	89½	91½
EIB 8¾-75........	100½	101½
Erap 9-82........	99¼	100¼
Eriksberg 6¾-82..	83½	85
Esso 8¾-75.......	103	104
Esso 9-85........	103	104
Finland 7¼-77....	92½	94
Ford 8-81........	96¾	97¾
GDF 9-85.........	100½	101½
GenMills 7-90....	89	90
Goodyear 6¾-71..	99	100
Hamersley 9½	100	101
Hawker Sid 9-75.	95¾	96¾
Hercules 6⅞-71...	97¾	98¾
Honda 7½-81.....	92	93
Honeywell 6⅞-71.	99	100
Honeywell 6-81...	83	84½
I C I 6½-82......	86½	88
I S E 9-85.......	101¾	102¾
Ireland 9-85.....	99	100
Kawasaki 7¾-73..	96¾	97¾
Marriott 9¼-75...	101¼	102¼
MassFerg 9-82....	99¾	100¾
Mexico 7-82......	83	84½
Miles 8¾-15......	101¾	102¾
Mitsubishi 7¾-73.	96¼	97¼
Mobil Int 7-86...	88¼	89¼
Monsanto 8¾-85.	97½	98½
Montagu tr 9¼-85	97	98
Montreal 9-85....	102	103
Nabisco 6½-82...	86½	87½
N.Brunsw 8¾-79.	99	100
N.Zealand 7-76..	97½	99
NipponEl 7½-81..	89½	90½
NovaScotia 9-85..	101¾	102¾
Occidental 9¼-82.	96½	97½
Oslo 7¼-73.......	97¾	98¾
Oslo 9-75.......	102	103
Oslo 9-85........	100¼	101¼
OtisElev 8¾-85..	97¼	98¼
PhilipsL 6¾-76...	95	96½
PhilipsP 6-81.....	84½	85½
Portugal 6⅞-77...	96½	97½
Proct&G 6½-82..	86½	87½
QuebecCity 9-82..	101¾	102¾
QuebecHyd8-74/79	97	98
QuebecHyd9¼-85.	99½	100½
QuebecPro 9-85.	100¾	101¾
Queensland 9-82.	100½	101½
Renault 6¾-82...	83	84½
Shell 6½-79.....	88½	89½
StraKvina 9-85...	99¾	100¾
Sumitomo 7¾-73.	96¾	97¾
Teledy w/w 6½-83	74½	76½
Tai 6¾-85........	82	83½
Transocean 8¾-75	102½	103½
Transocean 7-80.	90	91
Transocean 8-84.	94½	95½
Transocean 9-85.	101	102
TRW 7¼-83......	85½	87½
Uniroyal 6¾-82..	83¼	84¼
UnilMerch 9-82..	96¾	97¾

Floating Rates

Autopistas 9¾-75.	97	98
ENEL 10⅛-80.	97¾	98⅝
GeneralCa 9½-80½	97¾	98¼
Insilco 10⅝ 80 .	97⅞	98⅞
Pepsi 9½-80.	98¼	98¾

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88.	64	65
Amoco 5½-84....	83	84
Apco 6-89.......	86	87
Alusuisse 4¾-87..	88	89
Amer Can 4¾-88.	81	82
AmTob 5¼-88....	112	113
Asahi 6¼-84.....	93	94
Ashland 5-88....	79	80
Chevron 5-88....	86	87
Chesebr 6¼-84..	96	97
Chrysler 4⅝-88...	60½	61½
Chrysler 5-88....	64	65
Cont Tele 5½-88..	95	96

Comminsint 5
EquityF 5¼-
EastKodak 4
Fed.Dept. 4½-
Firestone 5-8
Ford 5-83....
GenElec 4¼-
GenFoods 4⅝-
Gillette 4⅝-8
Hitachi 6¼-8
Holiday Inns
Honeywell 5-
I.S.E. 5-8....
I.S.E 6¼-89..
Itoh 6½-89....
J. Logan 4⅝-
W.Kidde 5-89.
Komatsu 6¼-
Kubota 6½-84
Leasco 5-88...
Leasco Int 5-
LTV 5-88.....
MarMidland
Michelin 6-85.
Miles 4¾-93..
Mitsubishi 7-
Mitsui 6½-83.
Motorola 4½-
MurphyOil 5-
Nabisco 5¼-
Owens Ill 5-7
PanAm 5½-8
Penny J.C. 6
Pepsico 4½-
PhilMor 4¾-
Phil Lamp 4
Plan Researc
R.C.A. 5-88..
Revlon 4¼-
ReynoldsM 5
Searle 4½-88
Texaco 4½-
Toshiba 6½-
Toyrayind 6
20th Cent. 5-
Tyco 5-84...
Union Carb
UlahIntl 5¼-
WardFoods
WarnLam 4

Bondt

(Basis Dc

Yesterday.
Previous ..

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
9½	5	InvDiv B .45	16	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	
22½	8⅝	InvFund .60b	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Inv Roy .14a	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Iroquois Ind	5	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Irvin Ind .46f	24	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
7	4½	ISC Ind	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛	
25½	6½	ITEL Corp	194	16½	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
5¾	1½	ITI Corp	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛

J-K

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
6⅜	3½	Jaclyn .20e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	13	Jameswy .43t	6	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
33⅝	9⅞	Jeannette Gl	32	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
13¾	6	Jeff Lk Pet	15	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
24⅛	8¼	Jefferson Strs	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	3	Jervis .53t	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2	Jetronic Ind	0	2½	2½	2⅛	2½	
15⅛	6½	Jupiter Co	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	
21⅜	10⅝	Kaiser In .38t	435	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	
8¾	3⅝	Kalvex .25t	22	5½	5⅛	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
25⅝	7½	Kane Miller	6	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅝	3¼	Kane Mill wt	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
29⅝	14	Kaneb PL .70	91	22	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
63	56	Kn GE pf4.50	z10	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ½
26½	10⅝	KatzDrug .50	24	24⅛	24¼	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
22½	9	Kauf Brd wt	32	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ¼
14⅝	5	Kavanau .45p	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
26¼	9½	KentonCp .32	21	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
25⅛	7⅛	Ketchm .30b	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
26⅝	16⅝	Kewanee .90	7	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Key Co	3	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
12⅛	6¼	Keyst Ind .40	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	4	Kilembe .45e	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
4⅝	2	Kin Ark Corp	53	2¼	2⅝	2¼	3⅝	
12⅝	5⅛	Kin Radio	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
14⅛	5⅜	Kinsford .16	67	7⅝	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
35⅝	22½	KinsLaf 1.44	5	30⅛	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅞
10⅜	4⅝	Kinny pfC .05	83	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
34⅝	13½	Kirby Ind .36	185	26⅛	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ½
13⅞	6	Kll M Co	6	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Kleer Vu	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅝	18⅜	Kleinert	14	21	21	20⅛	20⅛	— 1
19⅝	9⅛	Knott Hotl .60	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	12⅝	Kollmgn .40	3	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
26⅛	8⅝	Kysor Ind .40	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	

L

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3⅛	LaBare Inc	7	3½	3½	3½	2½	
27¼	7⅛	Lafay Radio	16	17½	10	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Lallon	7	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	Lake Shore	9	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40	12¾	LaMaur .36	10	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½	
5⅛	2	Lanley Co	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2	
17⅝	7⅛	LaPaint .20a	4	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
14⅝	6⅛	LaSalle Dtch	4	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
11⅜	5⅛	Leader Int	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20¼	18	Leh Press .56	9	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
20⅝	12	Lee Ent .50e	6	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	3⅛	Lees Data wt	173	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
13⅞	5	Lee Natl	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28	9	Leigh Prd .36	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
34½	10½	Leisure Tech	40	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
54	30	Lenox Inc 1	9	45	45	44½	44½	— ½
36	16⅛	LernerSt .60e	38	28¼	29	28⅛	29	+ ¼
22⅝	7½	LernerStr wt	34	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ¼
21⅛	13⅝	LeslieFa .40b	2	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
19⅝	3	Levin Town	29	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
66	26⅝	Levitz Furn	138	39⅝	39⅝	38	39	— 1
12⅛	4	Lib Fab .50t	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅞	5⅛	Liberty Leas	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
14⅝	7	LilliAnn 1.54f	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	5⅛	Lily Lynn A	2	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
8⅝	2⅛	Ling TVgt wt	108	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
8½	3⅛	Lockwod KB	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
4	2	LodgeSh .05e	18	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
20	8	Loehmen .32	5	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
18¼	5⅛	Loews Th wt	153	11⅛	11¼	10⅝	11	— ⅛

Y

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7½	3⅛	Wyand Ind		4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
9⅛	2⅝	Wyle Labs	55	4⅛	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ½
27⅛	22	Wynn Oil	5	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ½
18	9	Yates Ind	86	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅝
17¾	15	York Rac .80	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	

Z

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10	3¾	Zero Mfg .05	x10	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
32¾	7½	ZimrHom .24	22	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
7⅝	2⅛	Zion Foods	2	3½	3½	2½	3⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Nov. 16, 1970

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 16, 1970

INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
125 Trad Group	8⅛	8½	8½	— ¼
844 Trans Can	32	31⅝	32	
1440 Trans Mt	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
600 Un CarbCan	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ½
6260 UnGas Can	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
100 Versatile	3.50	3.50	3.50	+.05
1150 Wainoco	4.35	4.25	4.30	—.05
30 Weldwood	12½	12½	12½	
583 Westbn Intl	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1184 Weston A	20	20	20	— ⅛
10 White Pass	16¼	16¼	16¼	

MINES

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7500 A Rouyn	.60	.59	.50	—.01
1917 Beth Cop	13.50	13.25	13.50	+.25
3200 Bralor	1.60	1.60	1.60	+.10
2100 Brun MS	4.30	4.20	4.25	—.25
1350 Camflo	2.15	3.00	3.10	+.05
1500 Can Tung	1.90	1.90	1.90	—.05
551 Cassiar	21.00	20.50	20.50	—.87
4100 Chmalloy	1.20	1.15	1.20	—.05
2500 Coch Will	.58	.56	.56	—.01
2650 C Morris	1.99	1.90	1.90	—.05
2800 Conwst	9.90	9.60	0.90	+.40
3926 Copperf	1.79	1.75	1.79	—.01
1335 Crgmt	0.50	9.45	0.45	—.05
648 Denis	22.25	21.62	22.25	+.62

Montreal Stocks

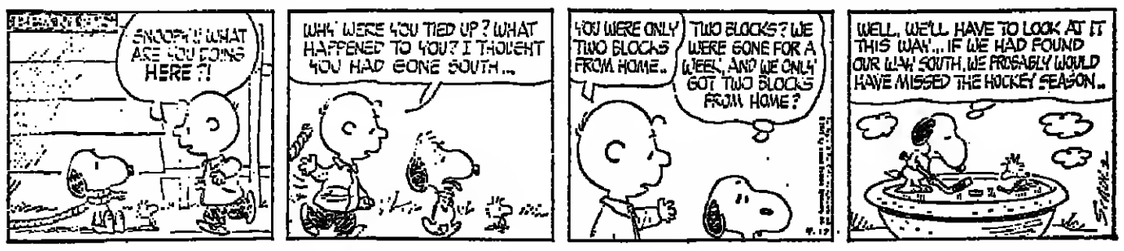
	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
225 Cdn Indust	9½	9½	9½	
2001 Con Bath	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
1000 Dom Text	11¾	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
573 Imp Tab	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3300 Ivaco	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
1000 Molson A	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
100 Molson B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3100 Power Cp	4.90	4.75	4.75	—.15
1154 Price Co	7½	7	7¼	
100 Rolland A	3.75	3.75	3.75	
3475 Royal Bank	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	
107 Royal Trsl	26	26	26	
975 Valcro Ind	25½	25¼	25½	

Total sales 1,403,300 shares.

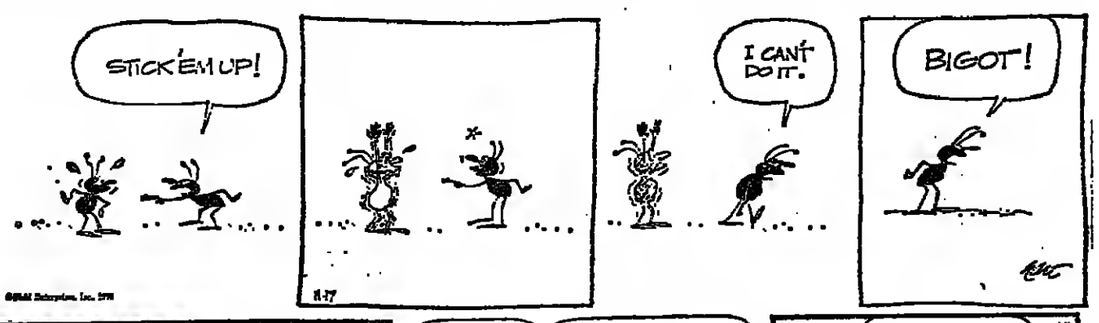
Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev Bid
Bank of Am. S.F.	67	57⅞	57¾
Fiduciary Tr.	65	75	65
First Chicago Corp.	58	58½	60¼
First Nat. Boston	63	82¾	63
U.S. Trust Co.	50½	51½	50½

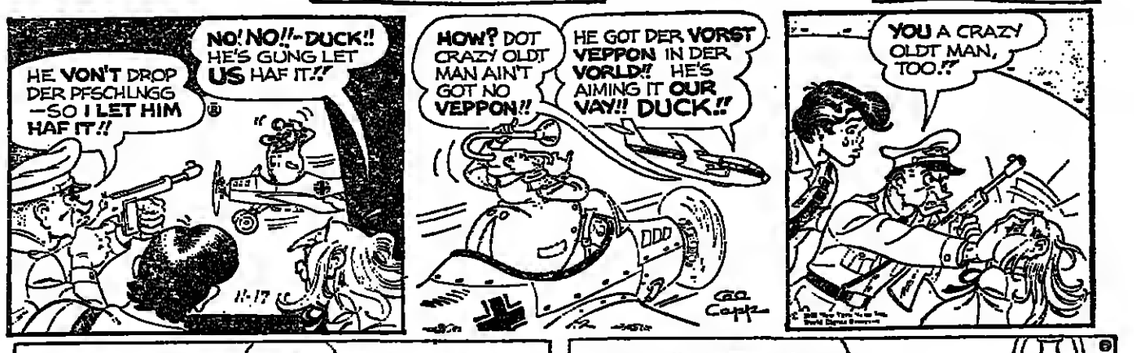
PEANUTS



B.C.

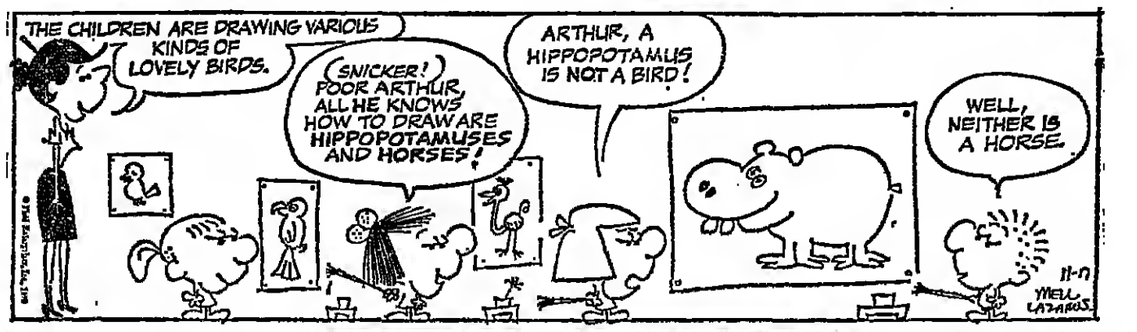


LI'L ABNER



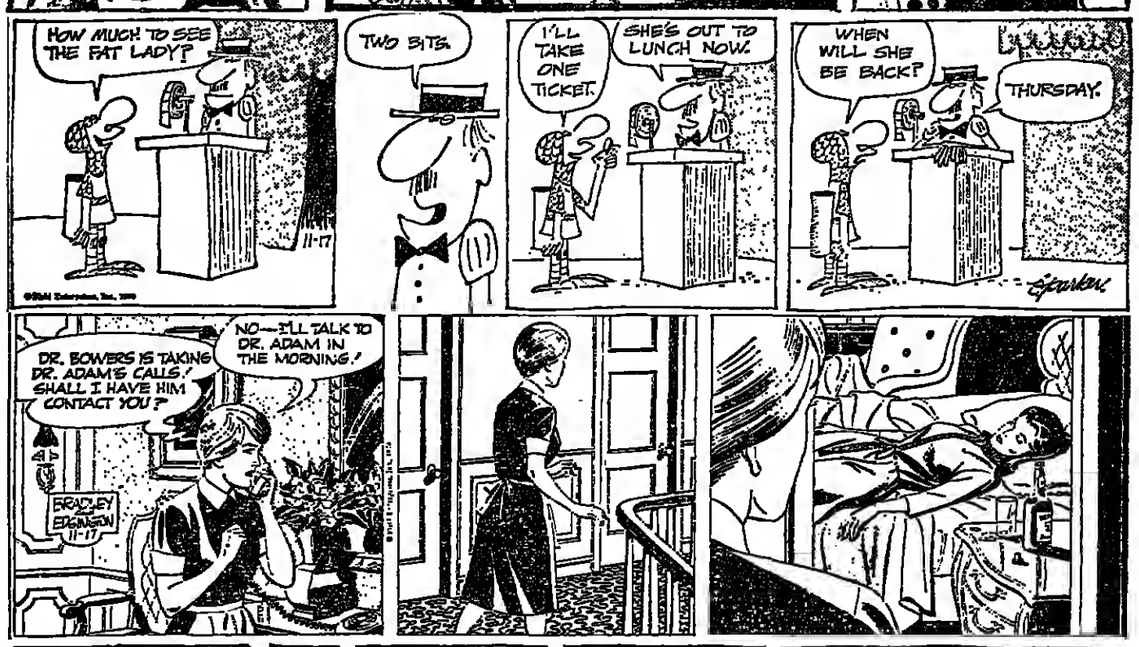
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most experts would open the bidding with the North hand, but this player belongs to a conservative minority, and chose to pass. East did likewise.

Sooth not unnaturally supposed that his opponents would be able to make a spade contract. He ventured a three-diamond bid, relying on the favorable vulnerability and the fact that his partner had passed already.

In normal circumstances a pre-emptive bid with such a weak suit would not come into consideration, but eccentric three-blds are acceptable in third seat when not vulnerable against vulnerable opponents.

Three diamonds turned out to be a winning bid. North had such magnificent diamond support that he was willing to play five diamonds even opposite a hand that was known to be weak.

East was in a most difficult position at his second turn. His partner had made a takeout double, showing better than an opening bid, so it was clear that his partnership held most of the high-card strength. East doubled, correctly deciding that his side could not make five spades or six clubs. Unfortunately for him there was no way to defeat five diamonds.

West led the spade ace, which South ruffed. He led a trump and West went up with the ace and shifted to a heart. This helpful defense gave South an overtrick and a score of 650 points.

In the replay North opened the bidding with one spade, but his side never discovered the diamond fit. East overcalled with two clubs, and West made a cue-bid in spades and followed with three no-trump. This contract was unbeatable, and West actually made 13 tricks when North chose to lead the diamond two.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q96542
♡ A92
◇ KQ42
♣ —

WEST
♠ AJ3
♡ Q108
◇ AJ
♣ A9764

EAST
♠ K1087
♡ 75
◇ 3
♣ KQ1853

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ KJ643
◇ 1098765
♣ 102

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	3 ◇	Dbl.
5 ◇	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	S	P		F	A	T	S	O		B	A	R	B
A	R	T	E		A	X	I	O	M		E	D	I	E
E	L	I	A		B	O	R	O	E	L	A	I	S	E
L	O	R	R	A	I	N	E		L	I	T	T	E	R
				T	H	A	E		M	E	M	E		
C	H	A	R	O	N		C	A	T	E	R	I	N	G
R	I	L	E	Y		P	A	N	T	S		N	O	R
U	N	T	E		B	O	N	N	E		C	A	S	A
M	G	S		T	A	K	E	A		T	O	L	E	T
B	E	T	T	A	K	E	R		T	R	A	L	E	E
			I	C	E	R		F	E	E	S			
A	C	A	D	I	A		R	O	A	S	T	P	I	G
S	P	L	I	T	P	S	O	U	P		E	T	A	L
T	A	T	E		I	A	T	R	O		R	A	M	A
A	S	O	R		E	X	I	S	T		S	H	A	D

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THE DOG IS OKAY, BUT YOU GOTTA KEEP AN EYE ON THE KID EVERY MINUTE!"

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BUD LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAFOM

OSKKI

ZALBER

GADOIA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUSKY FRAUD OPIATE PAUNCH

Answer: *What the billposter did for his employer*—STUCK UP FOR HIM

BOOKS

THREE YEARS TO PLAY

By Colin MacInnes. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THIS is a rare entertainment —a tour de force, but considerably more; the best historical novel in years, yet more various and demanding; a piece of literary speculation, not scholarly but wise; a delight. "Three Years to Play" is not the Colin MacInnes of "The London Novels"—"City of Spades," "Absolute Beginners," "Mr. Love and Justice"—but the MacInnes of "Westward to Laughter," only writ large, the imagination rampant. Which is to say, "Three Years to Play" is not about our time, but Shakespeare's. It is set in the London of Elizabeth I, the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th. Shakespeare himself is a character; his love life and his political intriguing touched on; and a play of his, based on our hero's travail, is produced in the (then brand-new) Globe Theatre, with the resulting mayhem transcribed in outrageous iambic pentameter. There is the shock of genius in this book, and not all of the genius belongs to Shakespeare.

Our hero is Aubrey, pock-marked but quick-witted son of an Essex whore, upon whose death our Aubrey hies himself off to London, there to consort with gangsters, become a pander, know lust, impregnate its object, find manhood and one night trifle with some very personal sonnets, whose import he unfortunately grasps. Mr. MacInnes's style is, obviously, contagious, although, alas, inimitable. "A play is like a maze," says Will to his players; "You know it hath within it a heart, a centre, that can be uncovered; for the maze is devised for this, as is a play to disclose, at last, its meaning. Yet once entered, this maze seems, for many weary days, a meaningless confusion: of paths that lead in false directions, or else nowhere."

Never. Our Aubrey finds London's underworld divided into two fiefs, that of the brothers Venice Doge and Genoa Doge. Between them they parcel out the brothels and the pickpocket trade. The son of one, Cecil, loves the son of the other, Robin. The families and their retainers fall out; both gangster courts are chased from the city by the police; both find brief repose in the forests near Epping and are partially reconciled. Aubrey, having pledged his allegiance to one gang, ultimately joins the other, and leads both to Epping, where he was born a bastard. In the interim, however, he meets an actor/playwright, not quite up to Christopher Marlowe's exalted standards, but nonetheless popular; disposed to comedy writing, a bit enigmatic, having a wry way with words. Asked by Aubrey "And now he loves her not?" Will S. replies: "Loves her?... My Lord loves victories; pe ories; tomorrow

Aubrey not only story of his li through circu tangled to unr column, comes to company in perfo play that his life playwright's imag you guess? Wil roughed out his gloomy Dane: save "Titus An "Julius Caesar," drowning of his It appears to be I opinion that Shak Marlowe, was hei that the lady he ed to love both Lord of South Plots within plot torture by thumb baldry most w enormous amoun

Sheerly as a Elizabethan the Years to Play"—a naturally—is supe and its clientele reader's mind. play the roles of g times assume th strut and whirl vi created London, lent, liberated, the London of 7 covers and rock n Whittier, Calif. language that in instance, of the h and Genoa.

"Why, their g Mammon, and priests, themselves speakest of what assume as being the advancement if not salvations that, in the grea tends from Papa ism, they stand where in the mid rather: both fai of whatever doct presently decree they are Anglica and High denon Aubrey on his v little that is Ch I have most tho ere now) that put upon us to charity, is most dition in this especial, at its ing, which is ma woo a maid, n pledge her, faith her, charity."

Or ... but eno romp. It excites and moves the re us feel larger th teaches in its e world might be ty not a life-st stitute for wisdo penny-pinching sibilities for sale.

Mr. Leonard is er for The New

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Nimble
6 Oodles
11 Go back on one's word
13 Vote
14 Forecast
17 Fixed a squeaky wheel
18 Cape —
16 Cather
20 Constellation
21 Chases birds
23 Electrified particle
24 Work unit
25 TV choice
27 Knowledge source: Abbr.
28 Wife of Henry VIII
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53 Tennis star
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1 Behind, in France
2 Rock study
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7 Type of hammer
8 Prefix with meter or tude
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12 Lesion
13 Advice to bridge player with a fair hand
14 Nc
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21 Ga be
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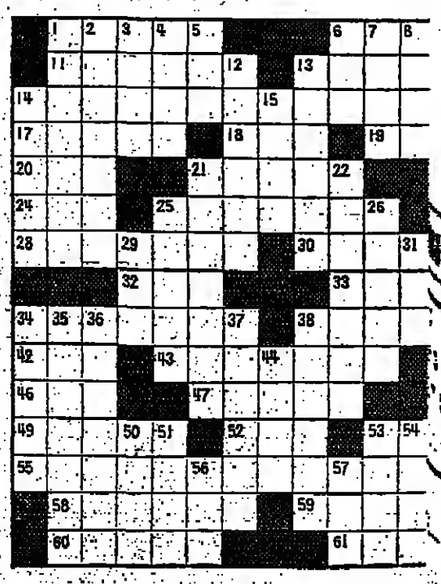


s Humiliate Rams, 31-20, th Quarterback Woodall

ve Anderson

ES, Nov. 16 (NYT). that restored their lth after six con- the New York Jets Angeles Rams, 31-20, Woodall threw three ses.

76,378 spectators in purchased their s ago in the belief that Joe Namath would be on display as the Jet quarterback. Namath's absence disappointed them, but Woodall's performance embarrassed them as it did the Rams' touted defensive unit.

Provided with persistent protection, Woodall completed ten of 17 passes for 261 yards. He collaborated on touchdowns of 29 yards with Rich Caster, 11 with Lee White and 11 with George Sauer.

Two completions to Don Maynard of 45 and 47 yards positioned Caster's score and George Nock's three-yard scoring smash in a 17-point burst in the second quarter. Another completion to Sauer, who squirmed away from Kermit Alexander for a 67-yard gain, set up White's third-quarter touchdown.

With their second-stringer at quarterback, the Jets produced the most points against the Rams since the 35 registered by the Minnesota Vikings in a 1966 triumph.

Jim Turner provided a 23-yard field goal. But the Jets could not avert being eliminated from the Eastern Division race in the American Conference. With five games remaining, they trail the first-place Baltimore Colts by 5 1/2 games.

The Jets couldn't avoid their injury jinx, either. Dennis Onkotz, a rookie linebacker from Penn State, fractured his left leg on the final play of the first half as Al Atkinson, the middle linebacker, deflated a Ram drive with an end-zone interception, his second.

Atkinson's earlier interception had positioned Turner's field goal. Ralph Baker, the left-linebacker, also provided a fourth-quarter interception.

But perhaps the Jets' most spectacular defender was Earlie Thomas, the rookie right cornerback. Of 11 passes thrown in his area by Roman Gabriel, the Ram quarterback, none were completed. Thomas knocked down one in the end zone and deflected another with Wendell Tucker in the clear behind him.

The Ram pass-rush, which pounced on Woodall three times in the first quarter, was without David (Deacon) Jones, the premier left end, for much of the game and Maxie Baughan, the Rams' signal-calling linebacker, who appeared only in the second half. Jones had an ailing knee and Baughan a sore arch.

In his desperation, Ram quarterback Gabriel threw 47 passes, completing 16 for 274 yards. He was booed by the crowd as the Jets' three interceptions minimized that yardage. Woodall averaged 26 yards with his ten completions, a remarkable figure. Joe Namath couldn't have improved on Al's performance.

Pass Gives Raiders Victory

nda Ages Broncos

ov. 16 (UPI).—Oak- worker, 43-year-old , did it again yes- g a 20-yard touch- red Biletnikoff with the Raiders a 24-19 e Denver Broncos. kept Oakland in the n lead in the Amer- Conference with a It dropped Denver

is 21st year of pro- directed the Raiders n and a field goal beat Cleveland and goal in the waning ek before for a tie City.

e sore-shouldered nica after Denver te Liske had dived line to put Denver the first time, 19-17.

red the game with passed to Rod Sher- ards and then hit efore completing the w to Biletnikoff. in Denver's come-

back effort occurred when Ken Criter recovered a fumble by Oakland's Alvin Wyatt on the Raider 35 following a punt. Liske passed to Mike Haffner at the Raider 16 and a roughing-the-passer penalty against Ben Davidson moved it to the eight. An offsides penalty against Oakland on third and one moved the ball half a yard closer and Liske dived over.

Lamonica had tossed scoring passes of 36 yards to Warren Wells and 46 yards to Hewitt Dixon.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP
Baltimore	7	1	1	.875	199	128
Miami	5	4	6	.556	145	167
Buffalo	3	6	1	.375	154	207
New York Jets	2	7	6	.222	175	268
Boston	1	8	6	.125	61	217
Central Division						
Cleveland	4	5	0	.444	199	204
Pittsburgh	4	5	5	.444	128	146
Cincinnati	3	7	0	.300	160	203
Houston	3	6	1	.356	132	200
Western Division						
Oakland	5	2	2	.714	225	191
Kansas City	5	3	1	.625	205	173
San Diego	4	3	2	.571	189	185
Denver	4	5	6	.444	171	187

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP
St. Louis	6	2	6	.750	211	120
New York Giants	6	3	6	.667	197	169
Dallas	5	3	6	.625	146	147
Washington	4	5	6	.444	200	175
Philadelphia	1	7	1	.125	158	216
Central Division						
Minnesota	6	1	6	.889	227	86
Detroit	5	4	0	.556	227	153
Green Bay	5	4	6	.556	153	200
Chicago	3	6	6	.333	133	191
Western Division						
San Francisco	7	1	1	.875	232	155
Los Angeles	5	2	1	.625	166	135
Atlanta	3	4	2	.429	138	147
New Orleans	2	5	1	.250	114	194

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 13, Philadelphia 13.
Buffalo 17, Baltimore 17.
Green Bay 20, Chicago 19.
Cincinnati 14, Cleveland 10.
Minnesota 24, Detroit 20.
Kansas City 31, Pittsburgh 14.
Miami 21, New Orleans 10.
San Diego 16, Boston 14.
San Francisco 30, Houston 20.
New York Giants 35, Washington 33.
New York Jets 31, Los Angeles 20.
Oakland 24, Denver 19.

Monday's Game

St. Louis at Dallas.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore at Miami.
Boston at New York Jets.
Buffalo at Chicago.
Dallas at Washington.
Denver at New Orleans.
Green Bay at Minnesota.
Houston at Cleveland.
Los Angeles at Atlanta.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Kansas City.
San Diego at Oakland.
San Francisco at Detroit.
Only games scheduled

Next Monday's Game

New York Giants at Philadelphia.

s to Look at Games

Nov. 16 (UPI).— es step up to the receive their med- t 1972 Olympic will look as if they t a beauty shop. secular males—shot- us throwers and ers—will be "beau- or television cam-

pia Press Service rs of the Munich setting up special bins in the main ar the victory erything a be- needs to freshen eling competition imming or what- t available in the will items that TV sist male athletes t to register prop- or cameras.

0 for Soccer Star

OL, England, Nov. 16 Toshack has been from Cardiff City to ol soccer club for

Associated Press.

SHOULDER HIGH—Notre Dame's Clarence Ellis has just intercepted pass by Georgia Tech quarterback intended for Mike Wysong, who brings down the ball carrier. Notre Dame beat Tech, 10-7, on fourth-quarter score.

Nebraska Accepts Orange Bowl Bid

Ohio State, Purdue Receive Call From Nixon

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Amid bowl rumors, the weekly debate over who's No. 1 and another long-distance dressing-room call from the country's No. 1 fan, Richard M. Nixon, college football prepares for its frantic final few weeks.

Late yesterday, one of the teams involved in the post-season guessing game, unbeaten, once-tied Nebraska, held a players' meeting and news conference to announce its bowl intentions.

The Cornhuskers accepted an invitation to the Orange Bowl in Miami on New Year's Night. Coach Bob Devaney said it was the first time a Nebraska team had accepted a bowl bid "without knowing who we would have played."

"We couldn't tell the players whom we'd have to play or what it would mean," Devaney added, reflecting the current confusion over national rankings and their postseason significance. "Notre Dame and Louisiana State could face similar situations next Sunday."

The phone also rang in the Ohio State dressing room last Saturday, but it was the White House, not the Rose Bowl, extending best wishes on the Buckeyes' exciting 10-7 victory over Purdue.

Avoiding any No. 1 prediction or presidential plaques this time, but certain to enrage already-sensitive Michigan rooters, the President talked with players and coaches from Ohio State and Purdue.

"He just offered his congratulations," said Woody Hayes, the Ohio State coach, who once skipped a news luncheon to meet the President during the last election campaign. "It's a tremendous thrill for these youngsters to talk with the President," Hayes said.

Hayes may be hoping the President is kind enough to call after this Saturday's nationally televised super-showdown with Michigan in Columbus.

Ineligible to repeat as Rose Bowl representatives, the unbeaten Wolverines continue to fall in line behind Notre Dame, Texas, Ohio State and Nebraska in the balloting despite impressive victories in recent weeks. Last Saturday, Michigan posted its second consecutive shutout, 55-0, over Iowa.

One team waiting anxiously for the phone to ring will be Air Force, a surprisingly strong 31-14 conqueror of Rose Bowl-bound Stanford. The Falcons, who have made two previous appearances, have a 9-1 won-lost record and have been linked of late with the Sugar Bowl.

"We hope to have some decision by Tuesday night," an Air Force spokesman said yesterday. "At least we'd like to have everything cleared up by then so that we can concentrate on the Colorado game this week."

Air Force fans are caught in bowl fever. In his haste to make the opening kickoff for the Stanford game, Larry Fowler, a Falcon fan, locked his wife in the family camper in the Stadium parking lot.

Georgia's 31-17 upset of Auburn, another high-scoring top ten member, may have locked the door to the Tigers' major-bowl hopes.

"The only thing that bothers me," said one Georgia player, "was that it could have been like this for us all year."

At least one Texas player, Bill Zapalac, appeared disturbed over the reaction to the Longhorns' 28-game victory string.

"I wasn't upset over our game with Baylor two weeks ago so much as the reaction of the people," said Zapalac, a linebacker. "We won the game (21-14) and they acted as if we had lost."

With a 58-0 rout of Texas Christian, which won the coin toss and unwisely elected to kick against a 19-mile wind, Texas should regain its No. 1 spot in the score-conscious ratings. Notre Dame, named No. 1 last week, escaped with a 10-7 triumph over Georgia Tech.

"The only ranking I want is on Nov. 18 when we close our regular season," said Ara Parseghian, the coach of the unbeaten Irish, who now must look toward another Southern invader, once-beaten Louisiana State, this week.

Cuozzo to Star In NFL Film

Gary Cuozzo will fill European screens with passes this week as he leads his Minnesota Vikings to victory against the Detroit Lions in the National Football League game of the week as presented by TWA and American Express.

Game time in Paris is 12:15 p.m. and 1 p.m. tomorrow at the Cinema Le Triomphe. In Rome, the game will be shown this afternoon at 1 p.m. in the Hotel Shangri La Crosetti and on Friday at 1 p.m. at the Savoy Hotel. In Tel Aviv, it's the Sheraton Hotel at 8:30 tomorrow.

The NFL films can be seen in 55 cities in the Eastern Hemisphere. Admission is free.

De Vicenzo Gains Individual Title

Australia Captures World Golf by Ten

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 16 (AP).—Australia won its first World Cup Golf Championship since 1959, and hometown favorite Roberto de Vicenzo edged Aussie David Graham for the individual title yesterday.

Australia led from start to finish in the four-day tournament and won with 544 strokes, 31 under par and ten ahead of runner-up Argentina. The host team, playing with the Aussies, trailed by 19 strokes after three rounds and cut that deficit to ten yesterday in the 53-nation tournament.

The United Stataes finished fourth, behind South Africa, with a 565 total. South Africa had 563. Argentina had 554.

Graham led de Vicenzo by a stroke going into the last round, which lasted more than six hours as the gallery, estimated at 15,000, surrounded every hole on the par-72, 6,800-yard Jockey Club course.

De Vicenzo shot 70—269, while Graham had 73—270. Partner Bruce Devlin finished third with 73—274. Vicente Fernandez, playing with de Vicenzo, shot 67—285.

Both de Vicenzo's 19-under-par total and the Aussie's 31-under-par total set World Cup records. De Vicenzo recaptured the individual title he won over the same course eight years ago.

"You can imagine how overcome with emotion I am," said de Vicenzo, 47 years old, who finished second by a stroke to America's Lee Trevino in last year's World Cup in Singapore.

"I never thought an old man like myself could beat these youngsters," said de Vicenzo.

Devlin, a former French Open and Alcan Cup winner, said, "I'm so delighted I've got nothing to say. Really, I haven't."

America's Lee Trevino and Dave Stockton said they were deeply disappointed with each of their rounds.

"We both played well but neither of us putted well," Stockton said.

Trevino expressed disgust throughout the week with the state of the greens. "If I told you what I think about these bouncy, crusty greens, you wouldn't dare print it," he said.

The United States has won the Cup ten times in the 16 years it's been held. The Aussies now have three victories.

Britain's Tony Jacklin and Peter Butler tied for sixth with Spain's Angel Gallardo and Ramon Sota.

Jacklin, 25, the current U.S. Open champion, said, "We just never got into our stride. Don't ask me why."

Brian Huggett and Dave Thomas of Wales placed fifth.

FINAL STANDINGS

Team

Australia	131-136-131-146—544
Argentina	134-148-137-137—554
South Africa	142-146-137-138—563
United States	137-146-139-143—565
Wales	144-143-139-146—572
Italy	147-140-139-138—572
Spain	144-146-137-148—575
England	141-146-142-146—575
Scotland	139-149-143-145—576
France	142-143-143-150—578
Japan	143-142-146-148—578
Philippines	148-141-147-153—585
Mexico	147-148-144-147—586
Chile	144-145-147-151—587
Taiwan	142-152-147-145—586
New Zealand	149-152-144-151—587
Ireland	144-148-147-152—533
Denmark	141-141-151-156—589
Germany	143-145-148-151—592
Canada	147-147-146-153—593
Colombia	148-150-148-148—595

Individual

R. de Vicenzo, Argentina	64-67-68-70—269
David Graham, Australia	65-67-65-73—270
Bruce Devlin, Australia	66-69-66-73—274
Dave Stockton, U.S.A.	67-73-69-70—279
Allan Henning, South Afr.	68-73-69-70—279
Jean Garaialde, France	71-68-73-69—282
Ettore della Torre, Italy	73-75-69-66—283
Peter Butler, England	72-73-69-70—284
Harold Henning, South Afr.	74-74-68-68—284
Francisco Cerda, Chile	72-69-71-72—284
Haruo Yasuda, Japan	70-72-69-73—284
Vicente Fernandez, Arg.	70-76-72-67—285
Angel Gallardo, Spain	70-71-68-76—285
George Will, Scotland	71-74-70-70—285
Lee Trevino, U.S.A.	70-73-70-73—286
Brian Huggett, Wales	74-68-69-75—286
David Thomas, Wales	70-74-71-71—286
Ben Arda, Philippines	69-70-71-76—286

Winter Games Extend Application Deadline

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP).—The organizing committee of the 1972 Winter Olympics today extended the deadline for entry applications to Nov. 20 to allow countries which have not yet made up their mind to participate in the Games at Sapporo, in northern Japan, to apply.

The Winter Olympic Games begin on Feb. 3, 1972.

Alexander Upsets Okker in London; Richey Advances

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UPI).—John Alexander of Australia today scored the first upset of the £25,000 ($60,000) Embassy Tennis Championships when he beat fifth-seeded Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-3, 9-8.

Okker, who arrived from Paris early this morning, was swept off the Nygrass (Nylon) court at the Empire Pool. Alexander's power was too much for him in the first round match and he never recovered after losing the first four games of the opening set.

Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, who is tied in the grand prix points table with 49 along with compatriot Arthur Ashe of Gum Springs, Va., also advanced to the last 16.

Richey beat Roy Barth of San Diego, Calif., 6-3, 6-2. In other first-round matches, Denis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif., beat Clark Graebner of New York City, 6-8, 6-1, 6-4, Andres Gimeno of Spain beat Ray Ruffles of Australia, 6-3, 6-2, and Pierre Barthès of France beat Britain's Graham Stilwell, 6-0, 6-2.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	6	4	2	20	44	37
Boston	9	4	2	26	63	36
Montreal	8	6	3	19	49	39
Vancouver	6	9	3	15	52	65
Detroit	4	8	3	11	43	52
Toronto	4	11	0	8	43	55
Buffalo	3	11	2	8	25	62
West Division						
Chicago	10	3	4	24	56	34
St. Louis	0	2	5	21	34	24
Philadelphia	7	6	2	16	33	35
Minnesota	6	5	3	15	31	32
Los Angeles	7	6	1	15	44	42
Pittsburgh	4	6	6	14	42	41
California	5	9	2	12	28	50

Sunday's Results

Chicago 4, Vancouver 3 (Martin 2, Koroll, Campbell; Corrigan, Maki). Two players were ejected and 80 minutes of penalties handed out during brawl in second period. The Canucks' Wayne Maki and the Hawks' Dan Maloney started the action.

Montreal 2, Buffalo 2 (Redmond 2; Krake, Watson).

New York 4, Toronto 3 (Nevin, Gilbert, Egers, Irvine; Ullman, Ellis).

California 2, Boston 1 (Vadnais, Hextall; Orr). Hextall's goal in final period broke 1-1 deadlock.

St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1 (O. Morrison, Berenson; Gendron).

Detroit 4, Los Angeles 4 (scorers unavailable).

Big A and Big O Lead Milwaukee To 9th Straight

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Milwaukee Bucks' next loss will be their second of the National Basketball Association season. The only question is: When will it be?

Their first loss came in their second game of the season, to Detroit, and they now have put together nine straight victories behind the combined talents of Lew Alcindor and Oscar Robertson.

The Big A and the Big O scored 27 points each last night as the Bucks romped to a 105-90 triumph over the Baltimore Bullets. By doing so, coach Larry Costello's team increased its club record for consecutive victories.

A key factor in Milwaukee's victory was the defensive job done on the Bullets' Earl Monroe, who was limited to two field goals and seven points.

Suns 108, Pistons 104

Field goals by Connie Hawkins and Clem Haskins pushed Phoenix over Detroit, 108-104. Hawkins finished with 24 points. Dave Bing's 24 points and Bob Lanier's 22 paced Detroit, which had led for much of the fourth period.

razier's Next Job is Foster—Not Ali

Nov. 16 (NYT).—Joe garded yesterday two ncerning Muhammad influence on the world heavyweight itle bout Wednesday ob Foster, the light- ruler.

g people believe that e looking ahead to a th Ali, also known ay.

don't bother me," before his workout don't put my mind o interested in Bob can't skip over him. ng Bob cheap."

Others think that Frazier will try to finish Foster quickly in order to embelish his stature.

"I don't look at it that way," Frazier said. "I don't look to do it fast or slow. As long as he'll be there, I'll be there to fight."

Singleness of purpose has been a primary factor in Frazier registering 25 consecutive victories, with 22 knockouts.

"It's my way of doing things," he said. "When I have a job to do, I finish it before I start another. If something goes wrong with my car, I might work on it for three days to fix it. If I started work on it, I got to finish it. And right now, I'm starting to work on Bob Foster, and I got to finish him."

The 26-year-old champion developed this attitude as a boy growing up on a Beaufort, S.C., farm.

As a boy, Frazier suffered a fractured left arm that didn't heal properly.

"I can't straighten it all the way," he said, bolding it up. "But it helps me. I don't have to bring it all the way back to throw a hook. And it's stronger than my right arm. Just like my right ankle, the one I broke, is stronger now because of the calcium deposits in there where it healed."

Frazier fractured the ankle during a Las Vegas dance routine several months ago.

"I haven't had any trouble with it," he said. "There's no pain in it at all. It's perfect."

The Scoreboard

alma, Majorca, Spain, f Argentina, joined the ournament to decide whn oviet master Boris Spass- t championship.

round, Panno last night men, of Mongolia, in 39 Jitmen and Billy Pisch- ed States, jointly lead sification with 3.5 points er still has an adjourned h to play.

und results:

(Czechoslovakia) drew Costa Mecking (Brazil); (West Germany) beat (Canada); Vasily Smyslov drew with Mark Taimanov Svetozar Gligoric (Yugo- ge Rubinetti (Argentina); (Yugoslavia) drew with (Yugoslavia); Bent Lar- drew with Erik Geller Lev Polugaievsky (Soviet os Portisch (Hungary), tches: Vladimir Hort and Fisher: William Addison (U.S.) and Wolfgang Uhlmann (East Germany); Samuel Reshevsky (Soviet Union) and Eleazar Jimenez (Cuba); Renato Naranja (Philippines) and Borris Ivkov (Yugoslavia).

AUTO RALLY—At Blackpool, England, Harry Kallstrom of Sweden in an Italian Lancia led the British Royal Automobile Club's Rally of the Forests, as weary and battered survivors reached the halfway stage in the 2,300-mile event. With less than half of the 196 starters who set out from London last Saturday still running, Kallstrom held a one-minute, 42-second lead.

The Swede was bidding for his second victory in the grueling 4 1/2 day event, which ends in London tomorrow. Kallstrom took the lead in Scotland as many of the crack works entries dropped out in poor weather conditions.

TABLE TENNIS—At Belgrade, Partizan Belgrade beat Maidericher TTC Duisburg, of West Germany, 5-2, to qualify for the quarterfinals of the European Fairs Cities Cup.

FIFA Plans Own Tourney If Olympics Ban Soccer

ZURICH, Switzerland, Nov. 16 (AP).—The International Football Federation will stage a World Amateur Cup competition if soccer is banned from the Olympic Games, FIFA president Sir Stanley Rous said today.

Writing in the latest edition of "FIFA News," Sir Stanley cited opposition from some International Olympic Committee officials to the inclusion of football in the Olympic program.

Rous criticized a ban, or even a reduced number of eight teams in the final Olympic competition, because, he said, "Association football is the most popular game in the world and is becoming increasingly so in the developing countries."

Recalling that "vast sums of money" were spent by the FIFA in developing the game throughout the world, Sir Stanley added: "We could not allow this to go for nothing and, if it seemed that these countries would be shut out of the Olympic competition, then FIFA would organize a world amateur championship for a World Amateur Cup.

"This, after all, is what the Olympic tournament really is."

Sir Stanley also spoke out against the present money-wasting method of choosing cities for the Olympic games. He said, "In Amsterdam this year, it was evident that hundreds of thousands of dollars had been spent on promotional activities by Detroit, Munich, Montreal and Moscow.

"It is my contention such money would be better spent in improving sporting facilities in those cities, and would help the successful city to provide the necessary additional facilities required for staging of the competition.

"If an eight or 12-year program were to be agreed upon, it would give much longer time for preparation and would also ensure a much fairer representation of countries. The games would move around the world more and spread the ideas of sportsmanship much more widely.

"I believe there would also be a better spirit created within international sport, because some element of politicking and block voting would disappear once there was no longer any need to maneuver so long or so often over the choice of venues."

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	14	5	.737	—
Philadelphia	11	7	.611	2 1/2
Boston	9	6	.500	4 1/2
Buffalo	2	11	.214	8 1/2
Central Division				
Baltimore	9	3	.529	—
Cincinnati	5	11	.313	3 1/2
Atlanta	4	10	.286	3 1/2
Cleveland	1	17	.053	8 1/2
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	10	1	.909	—
Detroit	12	6	.667	1 1/2
Chicago	9	5	.643	2 1/2
Phoenix	16	7	.588	3
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	9	4	.692	—
San Francisco	8	7	.533	2
Seattle	9	8	.529	2
San Diego	8	10	.444	3 1/2
Portland	6	11	.353	4 1/2

Sunday's Results

Milwaukee 105, Baltimore 90 (Alcindor, Robertson 27; Marin 20, Unseld 19).

Phoenix 108, Detroit 104 (Hawkins 28, Hawkins 24; Bing 24, Lanier 22).

ABA Results

Sunday

New York 144, Texas 139 (Johnson 26, Dove 21; Boone 30, Coombs 28).

Denver 110, Utah 107 (Cannon 29, Keye 18; Freeman 25, Jackson 18).

Chaparrals Get Bradds

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 16 (AP).—The Carolina Cougars have traded 6-foot-8 forward Gary Bradds to the Texas Chaparrals for an undisclosed high ABA draft choice.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

Art Buchwald

The Dinner Guest

WASHINGTON.—Al Capp, who has become the sex symbol of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was in Washington last week as master of ceremonies at a $150-a-plate dinner given by the Republicans in honor of Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

Mr. Capp was kind enough to mention me in his opening remarks. He said, "The people who should be here tonight saying 'thank you, Mr. Vice-President' are Art Buchwald, Herblock and Mary McGrory... the Vice-President helps them keep their jobs. Never have so many columnists owed so much to one person, and never have so many showed so little decency to a man they owe so much."


Buchwald

Now, first of all, I would like to say that I would have loved to have attended the dinner for the Vice-President, but I couldn't. I didn't have $150.

Secondly, Mr. Capp should not have interpreted my absence at the dinner as a lack of gratitude towards the Vice-President. I am well aware of the debt we all owe him for making Washington another Disneyland.

The subject I would like to address myself to is not whether Miss McGrory, Mr. Block or myself should or should not have attended the Republican dinner (it turns out Miss McGrory did), but a much larger question that concerns all American citizens, and that is: how many more fund-raising dinners can the Vice-President of the United States stand?

It is no secret that, through no fault of his own, Spiro has been condemned, by the Republican party and the Nixon administration, to the fund-raising banquet circuit for his entire term in office.

Despite what Mr. Agnew thinks of the cartoonists, columnists, and pundits, I can testify to the fact that he has only their sympathy and understanding. Only a sadist would not be moved by someone who was doomed for four years to eat all his meals in a Sheraton or Hilton hotel.

No cartoonist would do it: no columnist would do it. No Vice-President of the United States would do it, except Mr. Agnew.

So far, the Vice-President has shown he has the stomach for it. But medical science has proved that no human being, no matter how strong willed, can survive on chicken cacciatore for four years.

The question the American people have to decide is: do we want a Vice-President with a bad liver?

The men responsible for sending Mr. Agnew out day after day, and night after night, have shown little concern for his welfare: The White House staff refer to Mr. Agnew as "the man who came to dinner." They are not worried about his getting indigestion. As one White House staffer put it not long ago, "What's a little heartburn if you can win Mississippi?"

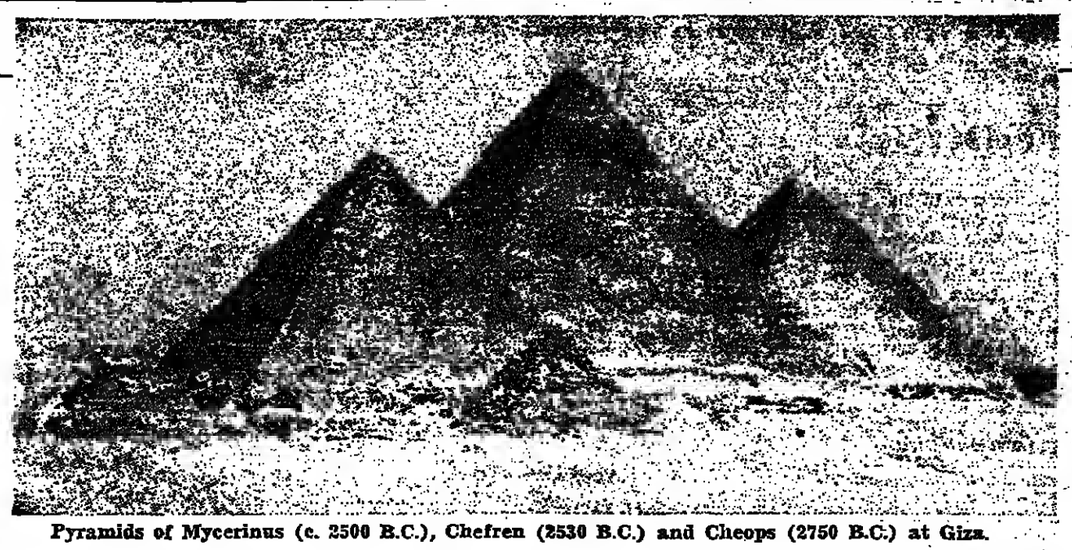
To prove that we are not the heartless people Mr. Capp says we are, Miss McGrory, Mr. Block, and I have formed an "Ad Hoc Committee to Save the Vice-President's Liver." If need be, we will take it to the courts and prove that sentencing a man to the fund-raising banquet circuit for four years is not only unconstitutional, but cruel and unusual punishment.

Surely in this great country of ours, with so much opportunity and wealth, there is something the Nixon administration can find for the Vice-President of the United States to do, other than force feed him at the Biloxi Hilton.

Off-Broadway Actors Strike for More Pay

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP).—Some 200 actors and stage managers working in Off-Broadway productions went on strike early today over demands for increased salaries.

The walkout was called by Actors' Equity after a weekend of negotiations with the League of Off-Broadway Theaters failed to bring about agreement on a new three-year contract.


Pyramids of Mycerinus (c. 2500 B.C.), Chefren (2530 B.C.) and Cheops (2750 B.C.) at Giza.

A New Theory On Pyramids

By John C. Devlin

NEW YORK (NYT).—A retired engineer specializing in ancient structures has told the American Museum of Natural History that he has found evidence he believes answers one of the greatest engineering puzzles of all time—how the great pyramids of Egypt were built.

The general assumption, because details have been lost in history, has usually been that at least 100,000 people using brute strength—in the days before the pulley, the derrick or winch—dragged, pushed, lifted manually an estimated total of 2.3 million blocks weighing from 2 1/2 to 14 tons to a height of 480 feet, using ramps.

The engineer, Olaf Tellefsen, writing in the museum's November issue of Natural History magazine, challenges this concept.

The engineer particularly challenged the use of ramps as the sole source of getting the massive blocks up the sides of the pyramids on the thesis that they would have had to have been at least a mile in length and a greater engineering feat than the construction of the pyramids themselves.

He also challenged the quantity of manpower, usually estimated at 100,000, on the ground that it was just not available, because most of the population would have been busy tending farms and not available for building pyramids.

"The problem is simply stated," the engineer wrote. "Devise a means of building a 480-foot-high monument out of more than two million three-foot-square blocks of stone, without using any power other than human or animal strength.

"Based on an accidental observation in present-day Egypt, I have an answer that involves the use of one simple tool easily accessible to the ancients and that does away with the need for the ramp and all but a few thousand of the postulated hordes of workers.

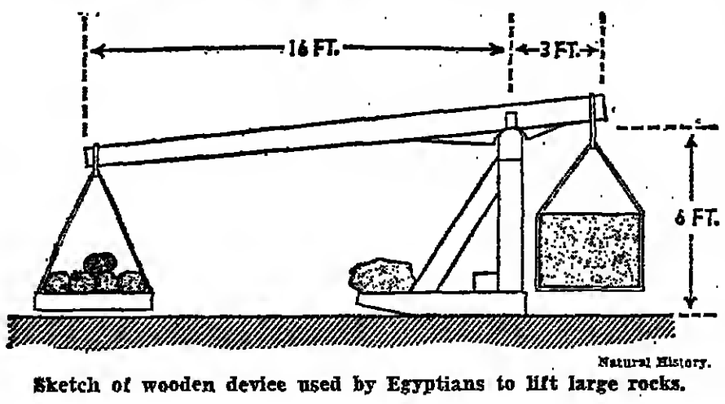
"On a trip up the Nile (not far from where the Rosetta Stone was found) I saw three men moving large stones to the water's edge from a pile that could well have been the remains of some ancient structure. When I saw the size of the stones my engineering sense told me that I had run across a technological curiosity of note."

Mr. Tellefsen said, "The primitive piece of equipment the men were using was a triumph of elementary physics—a large weight arm consisting of a heavy timber that pivoted on a sturdy, six-foot-high fulcrum." He said it was built obviously without an ax.

As he watched, he wrote, he saw the men put a sling under a two-ton stone and that while one man held the sling in place, the two others with him piled stones on the other end of the "see-saw" to raise the big stone, allowing rollers to be placed under it. The small stone counterweights were then dumped.

The engineer said he could envision hundreds of such devices being used, "reducing the manpower requirement from the assumed 100,000 to a few thousand men."

Mr. Tellefsen, of Everett, Wash., a former design engineer for a Seattle shipbuilder, has made a lifetime hobby of studying ancient building methods.



Sketch of wooden device used by Egyptians to lift large rocks.

PEOPLE: *Happiness Is Getting Even*


Haile Selas

Ever since flunking Time magazine quondam quarterly current-events quizzes with uncommon consistency some decades ago, we've been lusting to settle the score with society. The Time quiz, in our case, was inflicted in the 10th and 11th grades by an impermeable bulwark of the Westchester academical hierarchy known to her intimates as Warden Wood.

Along with the Time quiz in Miss Wood's Manual of Methodical Torture was a daily recitation of The Sayings of Fulton Lewis Jr., one of the more jovial radio announcers of the era. But the Time quiz, when it all boiled down to little beads of sweat, was The Warden's ultimate weapon. Indeed, so universally despised was this particular variety of interrogation that our class, even in those pre-hippie days, gained a certain notoriety for the coining of a phrase that persists in youth circles to this day—"Hang Luce."

Miss Wood, alas, has presumably joined Mr. Luce and Mr. Lewis in that exurb of the sweet bye-and-bye known as the Grand Old Paradise. No longer able, then, to extract our pound of flesh—which would have slipped away unnoticed in any case—from the substantial majority of The Warden, and having risen to a giddy height of power undreamed of even by that worthy, we take unseemly delight in venting our spleen on our own vast constituency.

Restricting the quarterly People quiz to bona fide names which have appeared in the Trib over the past three months in the field of politics, sports, literature, cinema, opera or what-have-you, we ask you—with considerably more grace than did Miss Wood—to identify the following personalities:

Romeo Leblanc, Urban Sprawl, Ng Boom Bee, Paolo Washington and Tequila Mockingbird.

Keep your eyes on your own paper now, dammit, and don't expect so much as a stringy-lipped "Not bad" should you get all the answers right. You, as the creamed of the international intelligentsia, are expected to get all the answers right. And don't, for heaven's sake, send your answers in. We know the answers, Mac, otherwise we'd be sitting back there with you. (How're we doin', Warden?)

Nor will any prizes of any sort be awarded for accuracy. Failures, hr be executed.

* * *

EXPLAINED: Th quirks of Martha M the free-swinging w Attorney General h Mitchell told UPI th felt "discriminated a since acquiring an complex" at an earl cause I am left-har ther, complained M the compassion of co lions of blooded "Someone is always c coffee." CONCILIAT Koehler, reporter for ing (Pa.) Times, says no ill will towards t Business and Professi en's Club which rejec plication for memb bear them no gr Koehler. "I think t stand-up guys."

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The life of a c sometimes less eve that of a grand-prix a loose front wheel, cuses, perhaps, the prefab wire clips week's gold-star on head, then, goes to for slipping the foll past half a dozen writ write men and all t to His Majesty the Ed it died of natural c

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DICK RO